

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,821

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1978

Established 1887

Algeria's Boumedienne Dies; Bitat Named Interim Leader

ALGIERS, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Houari Boumedienne, who ruled Algeria for 13 of its 16 years of independence and made it a leading champion of the claims of Third World countries, died early this morning.

His age was uncertain — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

"The nation is in mourning," the 8 a.m. radio news said, giving Algerians the news of the death of their president.

He had been in a coma for almost six weeks. The brief radio announcement said that the one-time guerrilla commander died at 3:55 a.m. in Mustafa Hospital after a sudden deterioration of his condition.

"We are all Allah's and to him we return," the announcement concluded. It was followed by the singing of verses from the Koran.

Unprecedented Treatment

The taciturn, strong-willed leader, who named no successor, is believed to have died from a rare blood and bone marrow disease known as Waldenström's syndrome. About 50 doctors from 12 countries — including Dr. Jan Waldenström, the Swedish discoverer of the disease — had been flown here to treat Col. Boumedienne, in an international rescue effort without parallel. The men who have been anonymously governing Algeria since Col. Boumedienne returned on Nov. 14, very ill, from a long medical visit to the Soviet Union, moved quickly today to assure Algerians and the outside world that no power vacuum had developed.

An extraordinary session of the National Popular Assembly was called. In keeping with the two-year-old constitution, speaker Rabah Bitat, 53, was proclaimed Algeria's interim president.

Bitat Assumes Interim

Mr. Bitat told deputies, ministers, senior military officers, officials of the ruling National Liberation Front and accredited diplomats that Algeria's "young institutions" were passing through a "hard and terrible time." But he expressed confidence that they would "not be affected by events or the death of men."

Mr. Bitat is the last of the so-called "historic nine" founders of the anti-French guerrilla movement who still holds a

position of some consequence in the country. Article 117 of the constitution specifically bars him, as speaker of the assembly, from holding his interim presidency for more than 45 days.

"Upon assuming this high function," Mr. Bitat said, at times appearing to choke back tears, "I ask that you help me to accomplish this mission with dignity and integrity. We must demonstrate once again to the world the maturity of the Algerian people."

The interim president promised to defend Algeria's "irreversible socialist character, its national independence and its territorial integrity." He said that he would respect "the letter and spirit" of his oath.

From the constitutional moves initiated today, it appeared that the military and the eight-man Council of the Revolution, the remnant of the junta that came to power with Col. Boumedienne in a 1965 coup, had decided to follow the constitution and its stipulation that an extraordinary NLF congress nominate a successor to a deceased president. The nominee is then supposed to be popularly elected.

Solemn Procession

The manner in which the internally divided council will organize the funeral remained uncertain. The details of preparing a state funeral on Friday — the late president is expected to be buried in the cemetery near Abdel-Kader, a 19th-century Algerian resistance hero — and the start of 45 days of mourning have momentarily eclipsed political speculation.

Before the special assembly session, cars carrying the council members, cabinet ministers and close advisers of the president followed the van that transported his body from the walled Mustafa Hospital to the hillside Palace of the People, where his sealed, flower-covered casket lay in state tonight. A photograph of the late president led the solemn procession.

Along the route, ordinary Algerians at times broke through a security cordon to join the procession. Men shouted lamentations and women cried piercing wails.

Elsewhere in the capital, groups of youths moved through the streets crying out a mixture of religious and political slogans: "Allah is great," "The people and the army are with you, Boumedienne," "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet," "Boumedienne lives," "Reaction



Houari Boumedienne

is getting nothing." "Mobilization and vigilance against reaction."

The flow of people into the streets appeared completely spontaneous at times, although some of the shouted slogans were clearly in keeping with the theme of "revolutionary vigilance" that has been sounded by the state-run press, radio and television for several weeks. Around Algiers University, a large crowd of students, some of them with tears in their eyes, stopped traffic altogether.

• Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery. Obituary Page 2.

Fuel Rationing Imposed

Iran Troops Kill 4 In Funeral Parade

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (AP) — Anti-government protesters, some of them armed, fought bloody street battles today with the troops in what the opposition called a "decisive" stage in Iran's violence. Meanwhile, an oil workers' strike cut production to near zero, and the government imposed fuel rationing.

In the bloodiest incident, troops opened fire on a funeral procession for an anti-shah professor, and hospital officials said that at least four of the thousands of marching mourners were killed.

Officials at Pahlavi Hospital said they had received 4 dead and 22 wounded from the attack on the procession. A spokesman for the National Front, the chief opposition group, said at least six had been killed, and a government spokesman denied that there were any deaths, although he said that several persons had been wounded.

Without hospital reports, casualty figures issued by the two sides have been difficult to verify independently.

The National Front spokesman said several persons were shot and killed in other clashes today between security forces and demonstrators in Tehran.

Soldiers had allowed the funeral procession to take place on the condition that there be no anti-shah violence. Reporters who witnessed the march said that it began peacefully from Pahlavi Hospital but that when it reached the 24th of Esfand Square, about a quarter-mile away, the troops opened fire.

The university professor, who had been taking part in an anti-shah sit-in, was shot and killed yesterday, reportedly as he leaned from a window to shout support to protesters during a demonstration.

A National Front spokesman said he did not know why the soldiers fired on the funeral procession.

But he said he believed that soldiers along the square may have mistakenly thought that troops accompanying the marchers had deserted to the opposition. Reporters said some soldiers had escorted the marchers to insure that the procession was peaceful.

Squads of elite troops were marching through Tehran's streets today, supposedly to shield their faces, covered by gas masks. Armed cars with 50-caliber machine guns mounted on the turrets maneuvered in the area of the square.

Heavy bursts of gunfire shook (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Set Up Overnight on Arab Land

Israeli Army Dismantles 2 Illegal Jewish Outposts

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — The Israeli army moved swiftly today to dismantle two illegal Jewish settlements set up stealthily during the night on Arab land overlooking Jerusalem.

In a Tel Aviv speech, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said the Israeli government plans to establish 20 Jewish settlements within the next four years in the uninhabited Jordan Rift valley.

The settlement attempt, carried out by the extremist Gush Emunim nationalist movement, was regarded as a test of the intentions of Prime Minister Menachem Begin at a time when delicate efforts are being made to revive the search for a Middle East peace accord.

The settlers clambered in darkness and pouring rain up the slopes of Nebi Samuel and Tel Hadasha, two hills just north of Jerusalem. They set up tents, with a corrugated-iron kitchen on each site, dragged up some camp beds and proclaimed themselves founders of two new Israeli outposts.

The Israeli army commander, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, appealed to the 75 families, most of them new Russian immigrants, to leave the sites voluntarily. When they refused, he sent up two hundred soldiers to bring them back down.

The settlers did not resist with force, but some lay down on the site and had to be carried down the hill.

Nationalist groups have strenuously urged the government to resume Jewish settlement in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza now that the three-month freeze period agreed upon at Camp David has expired. The Gush Emunim movement, which is fired by a religious

zeal to establish a Jewish presence in all parts of what it regards as the biblical promised land, accused the government of lacking real enthusiasm for settlement.

"Each day for the 18 months since the Begin government came to power we have been hearing promises," said Gush Emunim official Yosef Arzieli. "But it is all talk and nothing is being done. We plan to put Begin to the test."

The Gush Emunim leadership announced plans to make more settlement attempts this week, climaxing with a large-scale effort Sunday atop the mountain overlooking Nablus, biggest Arab town in the area.

Brussels Meeting 'Useful'

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat said today that the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting in Brussels was "very useful" and he hoped it would lead to a revival of the stalled treaty negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat spoke to reporters after meeting with about 300 members of parliament who belong to the ruling National Democratic Party.

In Washington, U.S. sources said Egypt and Israel will decide within a week when and where they will resume cabinet-level talks. Administration officials said yesterday that both sides have agreed to resume the deadlocked talks, with the United States as mediator.

U.S. officials said Israel, despite accusing the United States publicly of favoring Egypt, agreed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance staying on to mediate the next round of talks.

Talks to Start Today

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 10,000 protesters flung eggs and mud and shouting "Carter is a cheat!" greeted a U.S. delegation today as it arrived to begin talks with Taiwan officials aimed at making the separation of the two nations amicable.

Vice Foreign Minister Frederick Chien sounded a stern note in a welcoming speech for the diplomatic-military delegation at the airport, telling the Americans that the economic and cultural ties the Carter administration wants to retain with Taiwan can be continued only on a government-to-government basis.

Mr. Chien said the U.S. recognition of Peking had "seriously impaired the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region" and caused "disastrous damage." The United States will end the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty at the end of next year.

As the delegation and Nationalist officials left the airport, accompanied by newsmen, demonstrators waved the Nationalist flag of Taiwan and banged at their automobiles, beating on the sides, throwing eggs and mud and striking the cars with flagpoles.

Decision Denounced

Signs denounced the U.S. president, "Mr. Carter, you may sell out human rights, freedom and democracy, but the ROC [Republic of China] will never be sold," one said.

The police were able to hold back many in the angry crowd. There were reports of injuries.

A girl said: "We just want to let America know we are not a second-class people. We'll have a second chance to show them when they leave here."

Another crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 demonstrators gathered in front of Taipei's Grand Hotel, where the U.S. delegation was to stay overnight before starting talks tomorrow.

The White House has said the task of the U.S. delegation, headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, will be to express hopes that cultural, trade and other economic ties with Taiwan will be expanded despite the end of formal relations. New Year's Day. The U.S. group was expected to face sharp questioning from the Nationalist Chinese.

Officials in Washington said the Taiwanese will be assured that the United States still is interested in a peaceful settlement of the island's differences with the mainland government.

Washington Protest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — The State Department filed a strong protest today with the Taiwanese government over the hostile mob that greeted the U.S. delegation in Taipei.

Gift of Embassy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI) — To prevent its embassy from falling into Peking's hands, Taiwan has quietly taken legal steps to give the property to a friendly corporation.

The District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds said today Taiwan filed documents Friday turning over its embassy, chancery and a mission building to the Friends of Free China, a nonprofit corporation.

Diplomatic sources said, however, that there still was a possibility the property, worth about \$2.7 million, might be claimed by Peking.

Taiwan Protesters Mob Arriving U.S. Delegation

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 10,000 protesters flung eggs and mud and shouting "Carter is a cheat!" greeted a U.S. delegation today as it arrived to begin talks with Taiwan officials aimed at making the separation of the two nations amicable.

Vice Foreign Minister Frederick Chien sounded a stern note in a welcoming speech for the diplomatic-military delegation at the airport, telling the Americans that the economic and cultural ties the Carter administration wants to retain with Taiwan can be continued only on a government-to-government basis.

Mr. Chien said the U.S. recognition of Peking had "seriously impaired the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region" and caused "disastrous damage." The United States will end the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty at the end of next year.

As the delegation and Nationalist officials left the airport, accompanied by newsmen, demonstrators waved the Nationalist flag of Taiwan and banged at their automobiles, beating on the sides, throwing eggs and mud and striking the cars with flagpoles.

Decision Denounced

Signs denounced the U.S. president, "Mr. Carter, you may sell out human rights, freedom and democracy, but the ROC [Republic of China] will never be sold," one said.

The police were able to hold back many in the angry crowd. There were reports of injuries.

A girl said: "We just want to let America know we are not a second-class people. We'll have a second chance to show them when they leave here."

Another crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 demonstrators gathered in front of Taipei's Grand Hotel, where the U.S. delegation was to stay overnight before starting talks tomorrow.

The White House has said the task of the U.S. delegation, headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, will be to express hopes that cultural, trade and other economic ties with Taiwan will be expanded despite the end of formal relations. New Year's Day. The U.S. group was expected to face sharp questioning from the Nationalist Chinese.

Officials in Washington said the Taiwanese will be assured that the United States still is interested in a peaceful settlement of the island's differences with the mainland government.

Washington Protest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — The State Department filed a strong protest today with the Taiwanese government over the hostile mob that greeted the U.S. delegation in Taipei.

Gift of Embassy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI) — To prevent its embassy from falling into Peking's hands, Taiwan has quietly taken legal steps to give the property to a friendly corporation.

The District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds said today Taiwan filed documents Friday turning over its embassy, chancery and a mission building to the Friends of Free China, a nonprofit corporation.

Diplomatic sources said, however, that there still was a possibility the property, worth about \$2.7 million, might be claimed by Peking.

Ogaden Guerrillas Claim To Hurt Ethiopian Forces

By John Darnorn

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Mr. Darnorn, after Ethiopian and Cuban troops swept through the Ogaden to reclaim it from ousted Somali soldiers, Somali-backed guerrillas are waging and intensifying a campaign of ambushes and hit-and-run attacks that has made that victory seem almost illusory.

The commanders of the two guerrilla groups in the Ogaden — the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front — have claimed a string of small-scale, but nonetheless significant military successes.

The Western Front also has advanced for the first time that Somali guerrillas participated in the offensive in July of last year. And the leader of the Abo Front conceded that his organization receives weapons from the Mogadishu regime, which obtains them from friendly Arab countries.

The headquarters of both guerrilla organizations, which were practically deserted in the months following the defeat earlier this year, are once again teeming with young men who sit in the dusty courtyard, waiting to go to war.

The guerrilla leaders conceded that they do not hold a single major town in the disputed region of eastern Ethiopia. But they said that after the disastrous defeat in March their forces had regrouped, recruited new fighters and now are able to roam freely through much of the countryside.

"We have reorganized our people, politically and militarily, so that today there are thousands of our troops in the country, and the war is going on in every part of western Somalia," said Abdullahi Hassan Mohamed, the secretary general of the Western Front. The phrase "western Somalia," explicit in its territorial claim, is commonly used here instead of "the Ogaden."

The commander said that "large engagements" were avoided whenever possible but that when necessary the guerrillas mustered at battalion strength — between 400 and 600 fighters — for "battles that last for days."

Mohammed Ali Rube, the secretary general of the Abo Front, a related group that carries on the war in the three southern Ethiopian provinces of Sidamo, Bale and Arussi, said that his troops had free

\$1.2 Million Stolen In Switzerland Raid

GENEVA, Dec. 27 (AP) — Four bandits escaped with about 2 million Swiss francs (\$1.2 million) after a holdup near a suburban shopping center this morning.

Police said that the bandits attacked three guards and two employees of the Balexert branch of Swiss Credit Bank as they were about to carry the money into an armored vehicle outside the shopping center.

In general outline, the claims of the front leaders were substantiated by Western, Arab and African diplomats here. But most diplomats believe that the guerrilla movements often dramatize the scope of specific engagements and exaggerate the "body counts" of enemy killed — as they did through the eight-month war.

According to the best-informed neutral observers, the scale of hostilities in the Ogaden, the arid region outside the major towns and garrisons.

"We are the ones controlling the area," he asserted. "The Ethiopians suck to their camps. We terrorize them in small groups and we control the roads, so they do their reinforcements by plane."

In general outline, the claims of the front leaders were substantiated by Western, Arab and African diplomats here. But most diplomats believe that the guerrilla movements often dramatize the scope of specific engagements and exaggerate the "body counts" of enemy killed — as they did through the eight-month war.

According to the best-informed neutral observers, the scale of hostilities in the Ogaden, the arid region outside the major towns and garrisons.

Kim Dae Jung Freed Seoul Dissident Resumes Opposition After Release

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (WP) — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's principal opposition leader, was released from confinement today and promptly resumed criticism of the government that jailed him for dissent 2½ years ago.

Mr. Kim called the government a "dictatorial system," asked for the end of President Park Chung Hee's emergency rule, and said that he would continue his criticism even if it meant returning to prison.

In an interview seven hours after his release, Mr. Kim said that he was unsure how much freedom the government would allow him. "But, anyhow, it is clear that I will devote myself to the people and to the restoration of democracy in this country at all costs," he said. "That is my duty for my people."

He called on the government to lift the state of emergency that bans "criticism" — it was under this emergency decree that he was arrested in 1976 — and urged release of all "other political prisoners. His 'final appeal,' he said, was to "restore democracy."

'I Am Ready'

His comments, in a written statement and in the interview, amounted to a new test of the Park government, which in the past has arrested people for less direct criticism. He said he is aware that he could be returned to confinement for making the criticisms. "I know that I am ready," he said.

Mr. Kim, his old rival, President Park's chief critic, was released from a jail in a downtown auditorium. Mr. Park did not mention the amnesty which freed Mr. Kim, but he promised to work for a political system that would uphold "disciplined liberties" and pledged greater efforts to build democratic institutions "through which individual citizens will participate with creativity and devotion in the development of the nation."

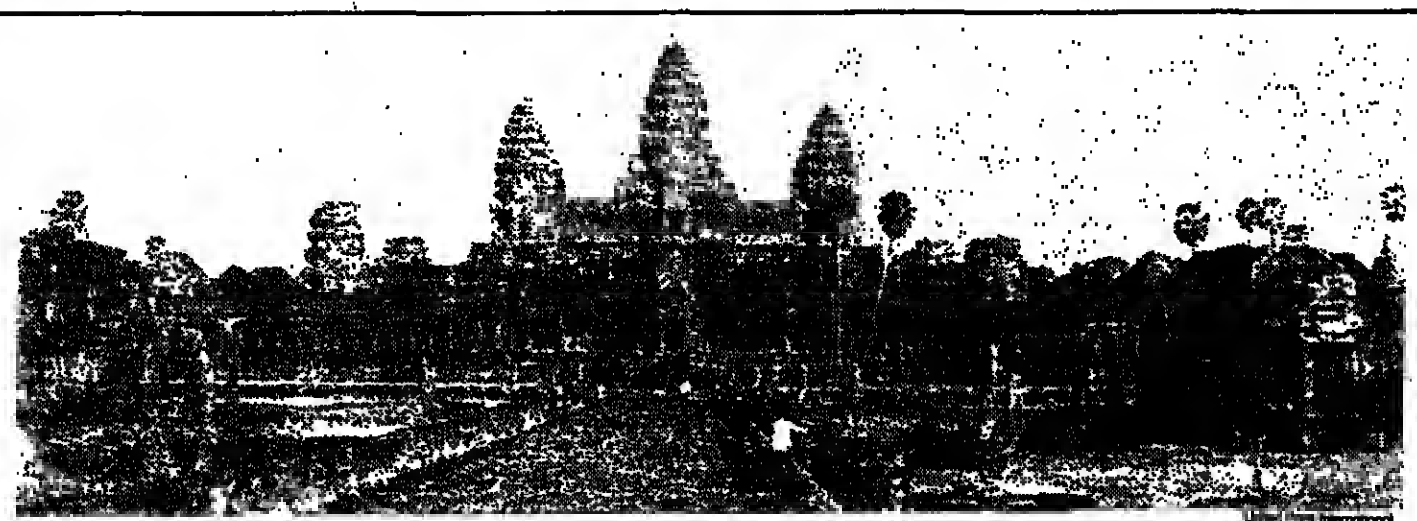
Mr. Kim, 53, was released in the early morning hours while the streets of Seoul were almost empty because of a curfew that begins at midnight. His release was part of a broad amnesty announced last week to coincide with Mr. Park's inauguration today for a new six-year term. The amnesty decree suspended jail terms for 106 political prisoners, about half of whom are students arrested in demonstrations.

Relaxing at home with relatives, friends and political associates, Mr. Kim said that he gained weight during his confinement. He said that he feels "fairly well," despite pains in his joints. He suffers from an ailment similar to arthritis and moves with difficulty. For the last year, he had been confined to a heavily guarded room in Seoul National University Hospital.

He and 17 others were arrested in March, 1976, for a manifesto calling for restoration of democracy. All the others were released before him.

In the 1976 election, Mr. Kim ran strongly against Mr. Park, winning more than 45 percent of the vote as candidate of the New Democratic Party. He became a principal spokesman for religious and political dissidents during the first severe government crackdowns.

In 1973, he was abducted from a Tokyo hotel by persons still unidentified, and forcibly returned to Seoul, where he was placed under



The fabled Angkor Wat complex, visited yesterday by foreign journalists. Cambodian Authorities say that only some napalm burns and a stray artillery shell damaged the walkway and a tower of the temple during the war. See Story Page 2.

Cambodia Fears Vietnam Seeks to 'Swallow' It

The 2 Say They Were Wary Allies During U.S. War in Indochina

(This is the second article of a series by Elizabeth Becker, the Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh from 1973 to 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit that country for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

KOMPONG CHAM, Cambodia (WP) — As our strange convoy, a white Mercedes sedan sandwiched between two jeeps loaded with soldiers, humped along Route 7 headed for the Vietnamese border, I remembered what I had been told before leaving Washington.

U.S. analysts attempting to figure out what was really happening in the current war between Vietnam and Cambodia had suggested that I ask Cambodian officials to take me to Krok, Shou or Mimot — three towns near the Vietnamese border.

"They won't take you there," an official had asserted. "The whole area is in the hands of the Vietnamese."

While the analysts may be correct that some border areas of Cambodia are under Vietnamese control, I can report conclusively that Krok was not in Vietnamese hands at the time of our visit.

My request that we be permitted to visit the two other border towns was declined on grounds that the road was within range of Vietnamese artillery and the trip was thus "too dangerous."

Harvesting Rice

But here we were on a bright December morning on our way from Kompong Cham, an old provincial city on the Mekong River, to Krok. As we drove past farmers harvesting in fields of ripening rice, the only guns to be seen were the automatic weapons of our escort.

I told Pin, the Cambodian army commander who was our guide that morning, how Western experts felt that Vietnamese forces were in control of much of this area.

"I know what they think," he said with a smile. "A friend told me he heard over the radio that the Vietnamese hold positions in Kompong Cham City."

When we arrived at the village of Suong, our convoy stopped at an official government house where the three of us — British scholar Malcolm Caldwell, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis

Post-Dispatch and I — were given a military briefing.

[Mr. Caldwell was later assassinated in Phnom Penh.]

Pin laid out a map of the region on the table and told us that Vietnamese forces had overrun a large part of this area a year ago. "The Vietnamese killed 200 or 300 and kidnapped 300 or 400," Pin said.

Cambodian forces drove the Vietnamese troops back following that offensive, he said, and beat back a second Vietnamese attack during the summer.

Now, Pin said, the Vietnamese were trying again. He claimed that this time Vietnamese planes had bombed three border villages. But the ground fighting this time was lighter, he said.

"They launch an attack, we concentrate on their flanks, kill a few of them, and they go back."

Following the briefing, we resumed the journey to Krok. As we neared the border town, I could hear for the first time the thump of artillery and the sound of a jet flying overhead.

"Enemy," Pin said.

We got out of the car in Krok, and soldiers fanned out in all directions to provide protection. There was no sign of the three Vietnamese Army divisions Pin said were massed across the border, just over a mile away.

Artillery Puffs

The only indication that the Vietnamese Army might be near was an occasional puff of smoke in a distant field, which Pin claimed was caused by incoming Vietnamese artillery shells.

Our visit to Krok — the closest I got to the front during my two-week journey — illustrates the difficulty the world has had in following this strange war between two former allies.

Western military analysts have found it almost impossible to evaluate the conflicting claims of invasion and counterinvasion emanating from Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Unlike during the U.S. war in Indochina, there are no Western reporters keeping track of the ebb and flow of this war from either side of the border.

We were, in fact, the first non-Communist Western reporters allowed in Cambodia — Democratic Kampuchea, as it is now formally known — since the ouster of the Khmer Rouge.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

His Tough Nationalism Was Popular

Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, the puritanical soldier who sought prosperity and renewal for his people through socialism and Islam, died today shrouded in the air of mystery that cloaked much of his life.

Not even his age was publicly known — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

For Algeria, his death means the loss of a leader who retained the esteem and respect of his countrymen through 13 years of rule. He brought a measure of order and progress out of the chaos that followed a cruel war of independence. Although the economy has slowed and unemployment is high, the country has enjoyed growth rates as high as 11 percent in some recent years.

The price of stability has been sharp curbs on the political process, and it may be some time before a successor emerges.

In his dealings both at home and abroad, Col. Boumedienne was a pragmatist as well as an ideologue. He maintained that Algeria must be Arab and Moslem "whatever the price, because for us it is a question of life and death." Yet France, the former colonial ruler, remains Algeria's main trading partner.

Col. Boumedienne broke diplomatic ties with the United States after the 1967 war in the Middle East, and they were not restored until 1974. By that time the United States had become a major buyer of Algerian natural gas. Col. Boumedienne had meanwhile received industrial goods and technical aid from the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries, while buying similar assistance in the West. He once commissioned the

World Bank and the Soviet planning agency, Gosplan, to carry out simultaneous economic surveys in Algeria.

His concepts of economics and religion overlapped. The words "socialism" and "Islam" were almost synonymous to him. "Islam is not only a spiritual path but a social and political program," he said. "It represents the very foundation of Algerian society. It exceeds all other religions in equality and in its struggle for the liberty of man."

Col. Boumedienne first came to power, although not to wide public attention, in the war of independence against France. For the last two years of the conflict, which lasted from 1954 to 1962, he was chief of staff of the army of the National Liberation Front with the rank of colonel, the highest in the service. The army remained a pillar of his power.

While all leading Algerian political figures began as members of the independence movement, Boumedienne differed from them in one profound respect: He was Algerian and an Arab in a Frenchman. Where the others were Arab and Moslem, he was Arab and Moslem. He was less at home in French society than the others, and he was less at home in Arab society than the others. He was a man of the people, a man of the power.

When he died, the NLF began to show signs of falling apart. Elements of the NLF, the NLF's main force, were in the process of disintegrating. The NLF's main force, the NLF's main force, was in the process of disintegrating. The NLF's main force, the NLF's main force, was in the process of disintegrating.

Boumedienne Death May Alter Fate of Predecessor, Ben Bella

ALGIERS, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The man most personally preoccupied by the death of President Houari Boumedienne's death may be the former president, Ben Bella.

Mr. Ben Bella spent the last 13½ years confined in a three-room flat in a high-rise apartment building in a suburb of Algiers. He has been allowed to have a radio and a television set in his top-floor apartment, but he has not been permitted to leave, not even to visit his aged mother.

Chances are that Mr. Ben Bella, who was given permission to marry an Algerian journalist in 1971, was quick to hear news of the death of the man who resisted all international efforts for his liberation.

Many Algerians are asking whether Mr. Boumedienne's successors will release Mr. Ben Bella, the man who for many remains the father of the eight-year war of independence against France. Counting the more than five years he spent in French jails, Mr. Ben Bella has spent almost one-third of his life in confinement.

At 1:30 a.m. on June 19, 1965, a group of officers led by Col. Tahar Zbiri, the army chief of staff, knocked on Mr. Ben Bella's door in the Villa Joly, his residence. Acting on orders of Mr. Boumedienne, who as defense minister was hostile to Mr. Ben Bella's pro-Egyptian policies, Col. Zbiri ordered Mr. Ben Bella to dress and follow them.

"It's all over, little Ahmed," Col. Zbiri is reported to have told him. "You have a few minutes to put on your clothes. Don't try to resist."

No one but a limited number of jailers has seen Algeria's first post-war president since then. Col. Zbiri lives in exile. He broke with Col. Boumedienne in 1967, when loyalist troops crushed his abortive coup attempt.

Pinochet Changes Chile Cabinet, Ousts Economy, Labor Ministers

SANTIAGO, Dec. 27 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet reshuffled his Cabinet yesterday, replacing Economy Minister Pablo Barona and Labor Minister Vasco Costa.

Gen. Pinochet said that the outgoing ministers resigned for health or other personal reasons. Observers said that the prospect of an international economic boycott of Chile appeared to be a major factor in the changes.

Roberto Kelly, a 58-year-old retired navy officer and until now the minister of planning, replaces Mr. Barona, and Jose Piner, 30, a U.S.-educated economics professor, replaces Mr. Costa. Miguel Kast, 30, enters the 17-man Cabinet as planning minister. Gen. Jaime Estrella takes over the Housing Ministry, lawyer Gonzalo Vial receives

the Education Ministry and navy Capt. Carlos Quinones is the new minister of mining.

An inter-American labor organization adopted a call last month for an air, land and sea boycott, charging the Chilean regime with violations of labor freedom and other human rights. The major U.S. labor union, the AFL-CIO, is to decide early next month whether to participate in the boycott.

Arsonists Attack 2 Italy Convents

ROME, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Two convents were attacked last night with incendiary devices in Italy causing fear among the nuns but only slight damage, the police said today.

The police suspect that the arsonists were practical jokers who acted out of cruelty. The door of a Dominican convent in Bologna was burned down in an attack claimed by the so-called "Distracted Bands of Urban Subversion."

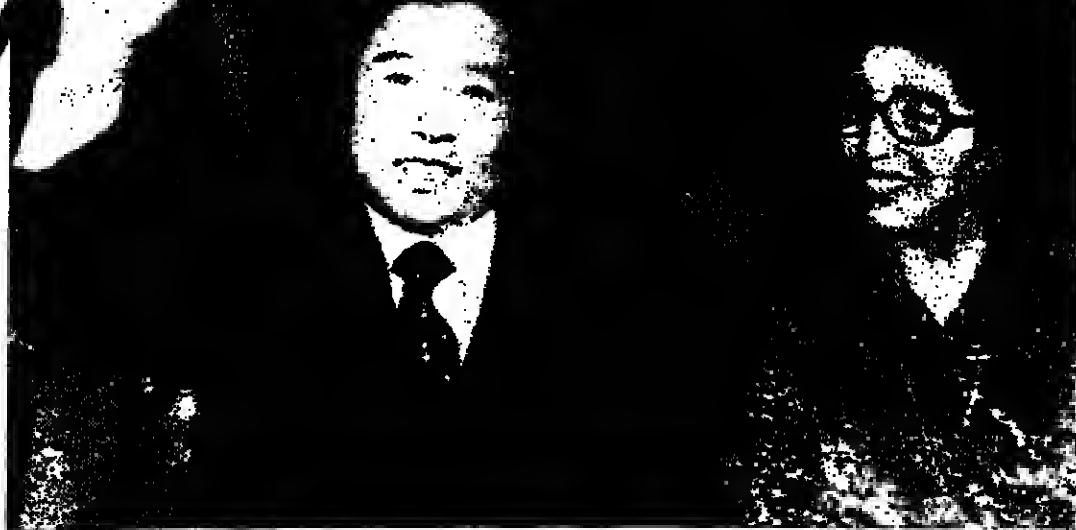
In Turin, a small fire was started on a window in the convent of Our Lady of Suffrage. A note was left outside by a "Committee for the Extermination of the Religious Orders."

Sweden Lists a Drop in Births This Year

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (AP) — Sweden has registered about 93,000 births so far this year, the lowest number recorded except for a few years in the 1930s, the bureau of statistics reported today.

The births increased the population by 18,000 for a total of 8,285,000, the bureau said.

Restaurant Laurent.
41 avenue Gabriel, Paris.
New year's eve gala dinner.
Sunday December 31-1978.
Laurent's band/ Trio Athénée/Russian gypsies.
MENU
Le foie gras frais en gelée au Sauternes / Le consommé double aux palourdes / Le homard à la nage au coq au vin.
La mignonne de chevreuil Laurent (Paire forcée aux aïelles).
Le gratin au vieux champagne / Le chapon fin en sauce.
Les dachas de 1979 sonnent la bonne et heureuse année.
Le café accompagné de mignardises.
Champagne Mumm Cordon Rouge 1973 (1/2 bouteille par pers.).
RESERVATIONS: 225.00.39/359.14.49.
Black tie.



Freed South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and his wife meet press at home yesterday.

Freed Seoul Critic Resumes Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

house arrest until the 1976 incident that brought a five-year prison term. It is believed that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency took part in the kidnapping, but the government has never admitted it. After initial protests, the Japanese government dropped the matter.

For the last year the government has taken a softer line on dissent, tolerating statements and demonstrations that would have brought long prison terms before. Reports of systematic torture of prisoners have almost ended. The amnesty decree taking effect today has been the most dramatic gesture of tolerance, but an unknown number of political prisoners are still in jail.

Mr. Kim told friends that he was released at 1:55 a.m. and driven to his home in a government automobile, although he had asked to be driven away by friends. When he emerged from the hospital grounds, about 200 were lined up to escort him.

Chides United States

He said that his plans for political opposition were not yet clear in detail. "If I were to be allowed to go to [political] meetings, I would, but I don't believe that the government will permit that for me," he said.

In a statement released on his arrival at home, he thanked friends in the United States for their support. He indicated some dissatisfaction with President Carter's human rights policy, saying he had hoped "that it would be more effective and strong . . . in satisfying the expectations of people under oppressive regimes in the world. We

Koreans never want to see our country become another Vietnam or a Nicaragua or an Iran where democracy has been strangled by the dictators."

In the interview, Mr. Kim said, "I admire and respect Mr. Carter on his policy." But he added that Mr. Carter should make "detailed plans" to enforce that policy.

He said that the system in South Korea was partly the result of a U.S. policy to support dictatorial governments for the sake of combating Communism. But he believed that the South Koreans' resistance to Communism would depend in part on how much personal freedom they enjoy. "If we don't

enjoy freedom, our people will lose loyalty to the nation and their anti-Communist consciousness will be diminished."

"I firmly believe that the longer the present dictatorial system continues, the more serious the ruin we may be forced to meet in the near future," he said.

Thailand to Release 250

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — More than 250 persons arrested after a military coup in Thailand more than two years ago will be released on New Year's day, the director general of the Corrections Department reported today.

In Face of Soviet Threat

Peking Shifts Priority to Its Economy

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (WP) — Peking has informed the Chinese people of a radical shift in national policy. The emphasis on political persuasion as a means of shaping society is being sacrificed in favor of an all-out drive toward economic improvement because of the threat of an attack from the Soviet Union.

An authoritative editorial published Monday in the People's Daily said that the "major problem that we must contemplate" is "how much time will the international situation allow us for modernization."

On Friday, the Communist Party Central Committee and its leaders concluded a series of landmark

meetings that have been held in Peking during the last several weeks. They announced that the domestic political campaign against the disgraced, dogmatic "Gang of Four," including Chairman Mao's widow, was winding up so that all available time could be spent building the economy.

The People's Daily editorial provided the most specific explanation so far for the sudden shift in policy, which seems to curtail the political campaign system of government that the Chinese have been using for at least 20 years.

No Specific Threat

The editorial did not mention any recent Soviet actions that would heighten concern about an attack, but the sudden Peking decision to normalize relations with Washington seemed to reflect great worry about Moscow's intentions.

"If we do not shift the focus of our work, make a big push in the modernization drive, strengthen our country and improve the people's living standards, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country cannot possibly be consolidated and we will be at the receiving end when a new wave of aggression breaks out," the editorial said.

"Modernization will be the central task for the whole party from now on, so long as there is not a large-scale enemy invasion," the editorial said. "All other work, including the party's political work, will focus on and serve this central task. There must be no 'political movement' or 'class struggle' that deviates from this central task and damages modernization."

China has warned for years that the Soviet Union would eventually start a major war, although Peking has usually predicted that the Soviet attack would focus on Europe, bringing a confrontation with the United States rather than with China.

Peking has seemed concerned, however, by reports of Soviet attempts to get its East European client states to contribute more to Soviet-bloc forces in the West so that it can beef up its army on China's border.

The Chinese have also complained bitterly of Moscow's new friendship treaty with Vietnam. Peking says that there are signs of increased Vietnamese military preparations near China's southern border. The People's Daily recounted several alleged Vietnamese border incursions, which reportedly caused

Rebuttals Are Oblique

Russia Denies Slowing Pact Because of U.S.-China Ties

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The Soviet Union issued oblique denials yesterday that it had delayed the conclusion of a strategic arms treaty because of concern over Washington's diplomatic recognition of China.

Public and private remarks by Soviet officials and commentators indicated that although Moscow was uneasy about the objectives of the new U.S.-China relationship, the Kremlin considered the arms pact with the United States too important to be used in a tactical maneuver. They said the agreement was not yet complete because of some technical questions of substance that required further discussion.

The comments were made in response to speculation by officials in the Carter administration that the China issue had provoked the Russians into stopping short of a final accord during negotiations in Geneva last week between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Gromyko had agreed on some difficult matters Friday, the officials in Washington said. But suddenly he balked Saturday in areas that the United States considered less important — questions of such a relatively minor nature that both sides they could be negotiated through normal diplomatic channels, with no need for further meetings between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko said nothing about the China ties interfering with Soviet willingness to conclude a treaty, and news stories in Western papers

reporting the U.S. speculation were rejected yesterday by Pravda and Tass.

In a brief commentary by one of its deputy editors, Pravda called the reports "strange" and said they amounted to "disinformation." Tass denounced them as "unscrupulous." What left these rejectionists slightly cloudy was their failure to make any explicit mention of the China factor; they simply stated that the Soviet Union had dragged its feet at all.

In a private conversation, a Soviet insider was more to the point. "We don't want to play into Chinese hands," he said, asserting that Peking probably timed its move toward ties with Washington in an effort to "complicate" the Soviet-U.S. relationship at a delicate moment, when an arms agreement and a possible meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev seemed close.

Mr. Carter had said before in Geneva talks that he would like to see Mr. Brezhnev in mid-January before the Chinese deputy premier Teng Hsiao-ping, visits Washington Jan. 29.

But a reliable Soviet source said yesterday that Mr. Brezhnev was wanted to wait until after Mr. Teng's visit so he could assess the results of the Teng-Carter meeting in preparation for his own visit.

Technology Worries

The Russians are openly worried about China's gaining access to Western technology that can modernize its military capability.

One theory holds that if Moscow did, indeed, stall on an arms accord in Geneva, it was to give the Carter administration a lesson in the pitfalls of triangular diplomacy. "The new China ties 'will not endanger our good relationships with the Soviet Union,'" as he put it on television. His remarks were described by a Soviet journalist as "inaccurate, to put it mildly."

Furthermore, Moscow is acutely aware of the argument in Washington that closer Chinese-U.S. relations will induce the Russians to solidify their ties with the United States and believe more respectfully toward U.S. interests. Some analysts see a possibility that the Russians will do some posturing to prove this argument wrong.

Closer ties between Peking and Washington, especially technology transfer with military implications, "probably will stiffen us rather than soften us," a Soviet insider remarked. "We will brace ourselves and take the challenge."

16 Newsmen First to See Reopened Angkor Shrine

ANGKOR, Cambodia, Dec. 27 (AP) — Cambodia today permitted 16 foreign journalists to visit the temple of Angkor Wat, the ancient temple complex that had been closed during eight years of war and revolution.

Regular tours, open to citizens of all countries except Vietnam, South Africa, Israel, South Korea and Taiwan, are scheduled to begin Monday, with tourists paying \$225 for six and a half hours of sightseeing at three temples and a beach before flying back to Bangkok. A travel agent said that about 50,000 persons already have expressed interest in the trip.

No major war damage to the shrine was apparent, but neither was there evidence of restoration and maintenance, which archaeologists say must be a continual process to fight off the ravages of heat, stagnant water, fungi and tree roots that attack and crumble the stones.

Only after negotiations between the Cambodians and the Thai government of the trip were the journalists given 45 minutes to rush through Angkor Wat, which is regarded as the supreme achievement at Angkor and the largest standing religious building in the world.

The journalists were restricted to the terminal of the nearby Siem Reap Airport for three hours after their morning bus tour as the Thais negotiated with the Cambodians to permit the visit.

The 12th-century temple of Angkor, with its 54 towers, is located 140 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. It covers 60 square miles and is studded with more than 60 monuments.

The Angkor area was captured by insurgent Communist forces, the Khmer Rouge, a few months after the war began in 1970, just at the verge of a tourist boom.

The Khmer kings built at least three capitals on and around the Angkor district between the 8th and 12th centuries. They were alternately sacked by invading Thais, Chams, or abandoned for strategic reasons, or perhaps on the whim of the kings.

The last actual capital was neighboring Angkor Thom, established by Jayavarman VII in the 12th century. Its walls were seen today to be crumbling and in apparent danger of falling if restoration is not restarted soon.

The temple of Angkor (which means temple) was planned as a monument to the divinity of the monarch Suryavarman II, who died in 1150. It is surrounded by a vast moat and approached by an extensive causeway bordered by his sculptures of serpents, which led to an ornate stone entrance gate.

It was all but abandoned as a Khmer empire shrunk, and Cambodians moved further south, finally settling their capital at Phnom Penh less than 200 years ago.

Iran Troops Kill 4 in Funeral Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

the downtown area, and pedestrians fled for shelter in office buildings. On one street, about 500 protesters set fire to a car and several piles of tires.

Demonstrators said the car had been full of agents of SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, who began shooting at the crowd. But the demonstrators said the agents escaped before the car was set ablaze.

Abdullah Entezam, chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co., announced the fuel rationing order, saying that consumers would be limited to 20 liters (about 5 gallons) of kerosene and 25 liters (about 6 gallons) of gasoline per purchase. Because each fuel purchase entails hours of waiting in line at service stations, the order effectively limited total consumption. Kerosene is used widely here for cooking and heating.

Mr. Entezam warned that the move "might not be enough if the present general strike is continued." He appealed to Moslem leaders who has urged the oil workers to walk off the job "to perform their duties and recommend that the strikers end their strike."

Sources said Mr. Entezam had agreed to meet any salary demand the workers made, but the strikers said the stoppage would continue until the Shah abdicated.

The strike by many of the 37,000 oil workers has for now ended Iran's role as a petroleum exporter. Iran had been the second-largest petroleum exporter after Saudi Arabia, and most of its crude oil went to Japan and Western Europe.

South Africa Supplies

The government of South Africa, which gets more than 90 percent of its oil from Iran, was reportedly considering measures to limit consumption there.

The kerosene shortage has been partly alleviated by the arrival at retail stores of supplies purchased weeks ago from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. But supplies are low, and some Iranians are having to pay eight times the normal price to insure large deliveries.

Egypt Bus Crash Kills 9

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP) — A collision yesterday between a passenger train and a bus south of here killed 9 persons and injured 25, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

in three months. The government reported similar violence five other cities.

The protest movement against the Shah erupted in January, and so far it has claimed an estimated 1,400 lives.

Helicopter Deal Stopped

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 27 (UPI) — Textron Inc. said today that the Iranian government had directed the firm's Bell helicopter subsidiary in Fort Worth, Texas, to terminate work on a \$75-million helicopter co-production program.

The Iranians, faced with escalating domestic turmoil, told Textron that circumstances had made it impossible to proceed with performance of the program.

Under the program, Bell was building a large plant in Iran to produce military helicopters.

Egypt Bus Crash Kills 9
CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP) — A collision yesterday between a passenger train and a bus south of here killed 9 persons and injured 25, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

Tarkenton Throws for 2

Vikings Overpower The Cowboys, 21-10

DALLAS, Oct. 27 (AP) — Fran Tarkenton, a master of the third-down play, dazzled Dallas with his brilliant play-calling and threw two touchdowns passes last night, leading the Minnesota Vikings to a 21-10 National Football League victory over the Cowboys.

The Vikings, struggling to retain their National Football Conference Central Division title, raised their record to 5-4. The loss knocked Dallas out of a first-place tie with Washington in the NFC East. The Cowboys now are 6-3.

Jittery Dallas committed two blunders in the first period and Tarkenton made the Cowboys pay with two touchdown drives.

Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 4-yard touchdown pass after Larry Brinson had fumbled away the opening kickoff. And he whipped the Vikings on a 37-yard scoring drive after Tony Dorsett had lost the ball on the next series.

Rickey Young scored on a 4-yard run after Dallas' second turnover and the Vikings led 14-0 midway through the first period.

The Cowboys' intricate offense finally got into gear in the second quarter with a long drive to the Vikings' 8-yard line, where a third-down Roger Staubach pass was underthrown. Rafael Septien drilled a 25-yard field goal, making the score 14-3.

Tarkenton's 12-yard touchdown pass to Sammy White with 29 seconds left in the second period gave the Vikings a comfortable 21-3 lead at halftime.

Tarkenton came out throwing again in the second half but the embarrassed Dallas defense stiffened and Staubach took control for a 63-yard scoring drive in eight plays.

Tony Hill ran 29 yards with a punt return and snared an 18-yard pass from Staubach to put the Cowboys on the Vikings' 1. Robert Newhouse barged across for the score at 5:03 of the third period and it appeared that Dallas was poised for a comeback.

The Soviet gymnast, who earlier in the week seemed hopelessly error-prone, turned in a stellar performance, culminated by 9.90 points on the rings and two 9.85s on the floor and vault exercises.

His performance settled speculation over his ability versus Japanese former world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu.

Kasamatsu missed the 1976 Olympics because of an operation, raising speculation that Andrianov's gold medal there was a hollow victory. But the Japanese placed only 7th here.

[Reuters reported that Kasamatsu ruined his chances by falling off in the middle of his exercise on the pommel horse, a discipline that requires great control and strength.]

The other top placers were Eberhard Gienger of West Germany, fourth with 116.20, Hiroji Kajiyama of Japan, fifth with 115.90, and Kurt Thomas of the United States, sixth with 115.75.

Thomas showed his best in the floor and vault exercises, but his traditional strong points, his traditional strong points, but he gained an unexpectedly low 9.50 in the rings.

The other U.S. gymnast to finish in the top 10 was Bart Connor, who was ninth with 115.20.

Connor moved with obvious assurance and impressive ease except on the high bar, where

his routine seemed to show some technical faults.

"I was so confident beforehand it was almost scary," Connor said. "Can you believe it? Two Americans in the top 10."

Thomas and Connor together were the driving force in lifting the U.S. squad's team standing from seventh in the world after Montreal to fourth here earlier this week.

Andrianov seemed confused at the award ceremony when some of the crowd of 8,000 whistled and booed. He said at a press conference afterward, "I didn't understand what the crowd was feeling."

Asked how he thought his chances were of retaining his Olympic title in 1980, Andrianov said, "I think the crowd will be a big help in winning in Moscow."

The only other American to get into the finals was Mike Wilson of Garland, Texas, who finished 20th with 113.80. He offered a spotty performance with scores ranging from a 9.80 on the floor to a 9.30 on the high bars, the lowest U.S. score of the night.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the



Bob Tucker, Minnesota tight end (in dark jersey), takes Dallas safety Charlie Waters for a ride deep into Dallas' territory.

Olympic Gold Medalist Wins Men's Gymnastic Crown

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 27 (AP) — Olympic gold medalist Nikolai Andrianov of the Soviet Union took the gold medal today in the men's individual combined exercises at the world gymnastics championships here with a score of 117.2. Eizo Kenmotsu of Japan won the silver medal with 116.55 and Alexander Ditiatin of the Soviet Union was third at 116.375.

The Soviet gymnast, who earlier in the week seemed hopelessly error-prone, turned in a stellar performance, culminated by 9.90 points on the rings and two 9.85s on the floor and vault exercises.

His performance settled speculation over his ability versus Japanese former world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu.

Kasamatsu missed the 1976 Olympics because of an operation, raising speculation that Andrianov's gold medal there was a hollow victory. But the Japanese placed only 7th here.

[Reuters reported that Kasamatsu ruined his chances by falling off in the middle of his exercise on the pommel horse, a discipline that requires great control and strength.]

The other top placers were Eberhard Gienger of West Germany, fourth with 116.20, Hiroji Kajiyama of Japan, fifth with 115.90, and Kurt Thomas of the United States, sixth with 115.75.

Thomas showed his best in the floor and vault exercises, but his traditional strong points, his traditional strong points, but he gained an unexpectedly low 9.50 in the rings.

The other U.S. gymnast to finish in the top 10 was Bart Connor, who was ninth with 115.20.

Red Wings Ask Life Banning of Rockies Player

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Ted Lissy, general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, has demanded that Colorado Rockies player Willie Paiment be suspended for life for striking Red Wings defenseman Polonich in the face with his stick in Wednesday night's game here.

Polonich suffered a severely broken nose and a cut that required 12 stitches. He was admitted to a hospital and missed the Red Wings' trip to Colorado for tonight's National Hockey League game.

The club said that Polonich will probably remain hospitalized through the weekend, missing Saturday night's game against Chicago.

The injury occurred during an exchange of high sticks between Polonich and Paiment in Detroit's 5-4 victory over Colorado. Paiment received a match penalty and Polonich a five-minute major. Paiment's match penalty automatically resulted in suspension until Brian O'Neill, the NHL executive who handles disciplinary matters, reviews the play.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
SUNDAY: SUNG EUCHARIST 10:30.
with Sunday School & Credo
at 4 Rue de Lubec, Paris 16.
(Maison laïque, Boisleroy 63.62).
Information about other services from
the Chaplain, the Rev. David
R. R. Angell, Chaplain, Tel. 720.22.21.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal-Anglican
Interdenominational
Congregation
SUNDAY SERVICES:
9:30 and 11:00 a.m.
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
23 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11.
Tel. 359.17.90, Metro:
George-V & Alma-Marceau.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m.
for all Christians
CHURCH SCHOOL 10 a.m.
65 Quai d'Orsay, 751, Metro: Invalides,
Alma-Marceau, Bus 63 at door 1.
Tel.: 551.38.90.
Thomas E. Duggan, Pastor.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory
in Oberndorf am Neckar, 33
Klosterstrasse in Oberndorf.
52.515 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m.
English Mass in Frankfurt, Ledersheim, Kirche
near Hauptstrasse, 11:15 p.m.
Pastor Fr. Ernest Beck, Phone: 06171-5247

GREAT BRITAIN—LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON
Interdenominational All welcome.
Tottenham Court Rd. (opp. Regent St.)
Tel.: 637.68.58, Sunday Worship 11 a.m.
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.

his routine seemed to show some technical faults.

"I was so confident beforehand it was almost scary," Connor said. "Can you believe it? Two Americans in the top 10."

Thomas and Connor together were the driving force in lifting the U.S. squad's team standing from seventh in the world after Montreal to fourth here earlier this week.

Andrianov seemed confused at the award ceremony when some of the crowd of 8,000 whistled and booed. He said at a press conference afterward, "I didn't understand what the crowd was feeling."

Asked how he thought his chances were of retaining his Olympic title in 1980, Andrianov said, "I think the crowd will be a big help in winning in Moscow."

The only other American to get into the finals was Mike Wilson of Garland, Texas, who finished 20th with 113.80. He offered a spotty performance with scores ranging from a 9.80 on the floor to a 9.30 on the high bars, the lowest U.S. score of the night.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the

discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the

discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the

discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the

discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

After serving their year's suspension, Stupniewska won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the

discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Association secretary Pierre Darriau has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns—discus thrower Matti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen, and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Stupniewska.

NFL Weekend
Broncos Hold Slight Edge Over Seahawks

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT) — Like Denver a year ago, the city of Seattle has generated tremendous enthusiasm for its football team, the Seahawks, and every seat in the huge indoor stadium, the Kingdome, will be filled for Sunday's game. Denver Broncos, the opponents. Preview of all games follow, with won-lost records in parentheses:

American Conference

Denver (5-3) at Seattle (4-4) — Broncos won the earlier game, 28-7, but it was on grass in Denver. Seahawks thrive on the Kingdome's speedy AstroTurf. Their big scorers, David Sims, who has eight touchdowns, won't play and Don Testerman is the replacement. Denver's running game has won them and Craig Morton had to try 33 passes in loss to Baltimore. That's not the Broncos style. Betting line: Denver by 3½ points.

New York Jets (5-3) at New England (6-2) — Patriots are rolling with five victories in a row. The speed of Horace Ivory, No. 2 halfback, is the latest embellishment. Jets' Matt Robinson, the neophyte quarterback, looked good against Bills, Colts and Cardinals but Paul Leineke is of a different kind of steel. His best chance will be to throw outside to wide receivers. Betting line: New England by 9.

Baltimore (3-5) at Miami (5-3) — Now Bill Topp is out with a broken hand so Colts' quarterback choices are Mike Kirkland or Bert Jones who is still healing a sore shoulder. Their defense has finally tightened up and Miami hopes the defense will too. Bob Griese is back at quarterback and as effective as ever. Betting line: Miami by 12.

Buffalo (3-5) at Cleveland (4-4) — Browns still have not recovered from 20-point loss to Pittsburgh two weeks ago. Now Cleo Miller, the fullback who can block so well, is out. Brian Sipe, the quarterback hurt last Sunday, is ready. Bills have not been the same since the Jets thrashed them, 45-14. Their offense vanished and they never had much defense. Betting line: Cleveland by 6½.

Houston (5-3) at Cincinnati (0-8) — Houston's three long touchdown drives, featuring Earl Campbell, were tremendous against Steelers. In the past, Oilers have never sustained their success for long. But Dan Pastorini is the league's least-sacked quarterback this season. Bengals' leading asset is the punter, Pat McInally, who has had plenty of practice. Betting line: Houston by 6½.

Kansas City (2-6) at Pittsburgh (7-1) — When Chiefs fall behind early against strong teams they die because the run-oriented offense cannot play catchup. That's likely to happen in this game. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 1½.

San Diego (2-6) at Oakland (5-3) — Both teams played horribly last Sunday. Raiders won the earlier game in San Diego, 21-20, on Ken Stabler's forward fumble. He has had 19 passes intercepted or 9 percent of his attempts and some were

inexcusable. Chargers last won a game in Oakland 10 years ago and have a long list of injuries. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

National Conference

Tampa Bay (4-4) at Green Bay (6-2) — Since their 26-game losing streak ended last December, the Buccaneers have won 6 of their last 10 games and respectability. Doug Williams, the erratic rookie, is a powerful rollout quarterback who will give the wobbly Pack fits. Buccaneers defense will force Packers to pass and they are not too good at that. Betting line: Packers by 5½.

Detroit (2-6) at Chicago (3-5) — Lions finally found an offense and scored 31 points on San Diego. The new quarterback, Gary Danielson, has helped. Bears have now lost five in a row and Walter Payton gained only 34 yards against Tampa Bay. Defense cannot hold anyone for long with new cornerbacks

especially vulnerable. Betting line: Chicago by 5½.

St. Louis (0-8) at Philadelphia (4-4) — Can Cardinals lose all 16 games? They certainly can. Steve Pisarkiewicz will be the quarterback again and Jim Bakken, the 38-year-old kicker, will also punt because Steve Little, the disappointing rookie, has a sore leg. Eagles have lost their best blocking back, Mike Hogan. But their fine defensive team will be in command of this game. Betting line: Philadelphia by 11.

San Francisco (1-7) at Washington (6-2) — Redskins will replace injured Lamar Parrish with Gerard Williams who was burned out at cornerback last season. Joe Theismann has fine opportunity to regain his passing skills against a vulnerable defense. John Riggins has been carrying the offense. O.J. Simpson somehow has gained 532 yards for 49ers. Betting line: Washington by 10½.

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled the Rams to beat the feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Barkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

In Meeting With Arizona
UCLA Coach Fights Overconfidence

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI) —

UCLA may be thinking ahead to its Nov. 18 meeting with the University of Southern California as the key game in the march toward the Rose Bowl, but the Bruins can't afford to relax tonight against a newcomer to the Pacific-10, Arizona.

UCLA is a 13½-point favorite over Arizona. The game could turn on the way the teams react to what happened last weekend. UCLA, 4-0 in league play and 6-0 overall, is coming off a 45-0 romp over California in which it set a Pac-10 record with 10 interceptions. Arizona, 1-1 in conference play and 3-3 overall, had the weekend off to regroup after losing at California, 35-20.

Judging by their showings against California, UCLA might be expected to wallop Arizona by 50 or 60 points. But Bruin coach Terry Donahue is showing respect for the Wildcats and possible concern that his team may go into the game with too much confidence.

"Arizona has a great advantage with the week's bye," Donahue said. "Arizona can't be taken lightly. I've seen films of their game with Michigan and it was dead even. Michigan had trouble running on them with any degree of consistency. They hurt them throwing the ball."

Transactions

Basketball

Minnesota — Stunned guard Norm Van Lier and placed rookie Delmar Beahm on waivers.

Chicago — Acquired center Scott Lloyd from Detroit for future draft choices and placed guard Andre Wetzel on waivers.

San Diego — Signed free agent forward Bob Bieglow.

Football

New Orleans — Signed free agent back Bill McVay.

St. Louis — Signed kicker-quarterback Mike Wood.

UCLA hasn't had the passing attack it thought it would have this year. Quarterback Rick Bashore is 43 for 561 yards and one touchdown. Theotis Brown and James Owens have rushed for 702 yards and four touchdowns and

531 yards and six touchdowns, respectively.

In other games this weekend, Oklahoma hosts Kansas State, Penn State visits West Virginia. Alabama entertains Virginia Tech, Nebraska hosts Oklahoma State, Maryland visits Duke, Southern California entertains California, Texas hosts Southern Methodist University, Michigan hosts Minnesota and Houston entertains Arkansas.

A Houston-Arkansas clash is one of the showcase games on tomorrow's schedule. Arkansas is coming off a tough loss to Texas and will be going against a team that ranks second in the Southwest Conference in total offense.

Three of the SWC's leading rushers — Emmett King and Randy Love of Houston and Ben Cowins of Arkansas — will be in action.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 4 2 447 10
Washington 4 2 447 10
New York 4 2 480 10
New Jersey 4 2 429 2
Boston 5 3 437 3½

Central Division

Houston 4 1 400 1
Cleveland 4 1 380

Ex-Convict Is Charged

Police Unearth 13 Bodies Under an Illinois House

KNOLLWOOD-PARK TOWNSHIP, Ill., Dec. 27 (NYT) — Cook County sheriff's investigators yesterday unearthed eight skeletons from the crawl space under the suburban Chicago home of a contractor, bringing the total found since Friday to 13.

The bodies were under the garage section of the near, three-bedroom, brick-fronted home of John Gacy, 37, who revealed in playing a clown at children's parties.

Gacy, twice married and twice divorced, once served 18 months in an Iowa prison for sodomy with a teen-aged boy. He is being held without bail on charges that he murdered a 15-year-old youth from suburban Des Plaines earlier this month.

The body of that boy, Robert Riest, still has not been recovered, but investigators say that Gacy confessed, in a rambling statement following the discovery of the first three skeletons Friday, to strangling the youth and throwing his body into the Des Plaines River.

He also is said to have told investigators that he had killed as many

as 32 young men over the last four years after having sexual relations with them. He was quoted as having said he tossed the bodies of at least five others into the river but that most were buried under his house.

"Apparently he was telling the truth," said Sgt. Howard Anderson of the Sheriff's Department, who reported the latest grisly discovery. "He's changed his numbers somewhat — there could be 32, but there might be only 25. We expect to uncover three or four a day and we expect to be there for more than a few days."

"I think, when this whole thing is over, you may be witnessing one of the most horrible crimes of the century," said Dr. Robert Stein, Cook County medical examiner, who was working with investigators in their painstaking search for more shallow graves in the crawl space, which measures about 30 by 40 feet.

Sgt. Anderson said a thorough check of young men who had been reported missing in the Chicago area indicated that "there are sev-



John Gacy

en, eight or nine people from this area who could be under the house."

He said that no positive identification had been made as yet of any of the remains, whose decomposition had been hastened by time that was spread over them. "What we're uncovering is mostly skeletons," he explained. "It's impossible to make a sight identification."

In U.S. Test With Neutrinos

Beams Said to Relay Data Through Earth

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Scientists from Western Washington University say they have carried out the first successful demonstration that neutrinos — little-known nuclear particles that have neither electric charge nor mass — can be used to carry messages through the earth.

To do so, the scientists say, they used a "telescope" of their own design to "see" a beam of waste particles originating at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, known as Fermilab, in Batavia, Ill., and passing through several miles through hills.

The leader of the group, Dr. Peter Kotzer, believes that the technique will eventually permit global communication even with deeply submerged submarines, by neutrino beams passing through the seas and the earth itself.

Naval Research

The United States Naval Research Laboratory has been conducting research along the same lines because the problem of communication with submerged submarines has long vexed military commanders.

The Western Washington University group carried out its successful experiment after hauling its heavy and very sensitive equipment in a tractor-trailer truck from the Pacific Coast through a blizzard to Fermilab.

"We neither asked for nor received facilities from Fermilab," Dr. Kotzer said in an interview, "but we made use of their waste particle beam. We set up our neutrino and neutrino telescope on a highway in a kind of parking lot near West Chicago, 4.1 kilometers (2.5 miles) from the source of the

particle beam at Fermilab. By the end of the week, we knew we had it. It was a wonderful Christmas present for us all."

Dr. Kotzer's group has for several years sought the funds needed for a full-scale neutrino communication experiment, in which the "sender" would be the Fermilab particle accelerator and the "receiver" would be in Puget Sound directly through the earth, 1,719 miles away. But the scientists say that Fermilab has been unwilling to spend the very large amount required for the equipment needed to deflect its beam into the ground at the correct angle for emerging in Puget Sound.

The Western Washington group therefore devised last week's experiment as a cheap alternative that could at least demonstrate the principle.

Detecting neutrinos poses staggering problems in itself, and the idea that neutrinos could actually be put to use has seemed beyond imagination possibility. Since neutrinos have no charge they cannot be measured electromagnetically, and since they have no mass they are unlikely to register their presence by colliding with matter.

"But a tiny proportion of each flock of neutrinos does collide with atomic particles, causing little showers of secondary particles, known as mu mesons. The mu mesons collide with other matter to produce tiny sparks of light called Cerenkov scintillation. By measuring these little flashes, scientists can calculate roughly the number of neutrinos that must have been responsible."

"What we've done here at Batavia," he said, "was to set up three 550-gallon oil drums filled

with water, arranged in a line that coincides with the particle beam emerging from the Fermilab accelerator, which is on the other side of a large hill."

"Inside the drums are Cerenkov flash counters," Dr. Kotzer said. "Most of the flashes detected come from cosmic ray particles, which have a much higher energy than the neutrinos coming out of Fermilab's beam."

"But by spacing the drums about 17 feet apart in the line of the beam and comparing the time between flashes in the drums with the speed of the neutrinos, we were able to distinguish between the cosmic neutrinos and the Fermilab beam neutrinos."

The Fermilab accelerator produces a beam of positively charged protons which, during Dr. Kotzer's experiment, carried an energy of about 350 billion electron volts. The laboratory uses this beam for its own experiments, and the "used" particles then pass outside the facility where they are blocked by the hill from irradiating West Chicago.

But the protons hitting the backstop hill produce secondary showers of neutrinos and mu mesons which keep on going, without causing harm to human beings. It is this secondary beam of "particle garbage" that Dr. Kotzer put to use.

Dr. Kotzer plans to return to the experiment after the holidays.

"We were terribly lucky," he said, "that our equipment survived the minus-34-degree-Fahrenheit temperature we encountered driving across Montana. We're even luckier that this experiment has succeeded so well."

Waverley Root
The Horrors of Hangovers...

PARIS — I am not gifted with clairvoyance, but I am prepared to put my reputation for prophecy on the line: On Dec. 31 next, barring the unlikely ultimate catastrophe, an appreciable proportion of the human race will be engaged with enthusiasm in seeing the old year out.

I am also willing to predict that on Jan. 1 next, an appreciable proportion of that appreciable proportion will be seeing the new year in and wondering whether it is really worth the trouble. As Dorothy Parker put it:

*Drink and dance and laugh and lie
Love, the reeling midnight through.
For tomorrow we shall die!
(But, alas, we never do.)*

Survival does not always seem certain as, on New Year's morn, we return to relative consciousness and head all our depleted energies to the task of persuading the walls to stop revolving. "Oh, 'tis jangling, dancing, drinking, spinning the heavy world around," as A.E. Housman ungrammatically observed, and they do, they do.

We may as well resign ourselves to the certainty that on New Year's Day millions of Americans will be suffering from hangover. — and millions of Germans from *Katerjammer* (cat walling), Frenchmen from *gueule de bois* (wooden mouth) or *mal aux cheveux* ("My hair hurts!"), and Englishmen feeling chippy or from suffering from hot coppers (something really should be done about the way the English mistreat the American language).

Sincere Ecumenism

All these diverse spirits, whatever tongues they speak, will be united in an instinctive and unsuspiciously sincere ecumenism — the search for relief from a condition of which Robert Benchley said, "There is no cure save death."

There are less drastic defenses against the hangover, of which the most effective is not to drink too much in the first place. This opinion is not unanimous. "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," as Lord Byron, surely a reasonable man if ever there was one, said.

A fortune awaits the person who can produce a remedy for New Year's Ailment (which, it is rumored, occasionally occurs at other moments of the year), but no one yet seems to have achieved a sure-fire one.

The Italian bitters called Fernet Branca is presented modestly only as good for upset stomachs, but public rumor has it that the sort of stomachs it is particularly good at soothing are those that have been upset by liquor. Fernet Branca looks like ink and tastes like medicine, and I am personally intimidated by it even when in robust health. But I have seen it work.

At this point, you will be expecting a list of remedies for New Year's heebie-jeebies, either of the good health school (onion soup, sauerkraut, juice), or such horrors as the English hot cider with ginger, in accordance with the theory of the heat of the dog that bit you, a phrase with the homely, rustic tangle of folk talk, which is a matter of

fact seems first to have sprung from the pen of that pre-Elizabethan writer John Heywood.

I intend to abstain from this amusement, and instead will offer a trinity of rules which, if thoughtfully followed, may allow you to wake up on New Year's morning without a hangover — at the risk of being despised by those who detest the injustice implicit in any escape from this flail.

• Rule 1: Don't go to a New Year's party. Stay home with a good book. (Don't watch television; it may drive you to drink.)

• Rule 2: If you can't resist carousing, eat as much as possible with what you drink. The human body can eliminate alcohol with reasonable speed, but it shouldn't be overworked. Food in the stomach monopolizes some space along the gastric lining and filters the alcohol, slowing its access to the bloodstream. Besides, the time you use up in eating is subtracted from

the time you would otherwise spend drinking.

• Rule 3: If you must drink heavily, try to drink only the very best, no matter how much it costs your host. Alcoholic beverages of high quality do less damage, probably because nobody has dared tamper with the basic product and fill it full of what are called congeners — extraneous substances that can do more harm than alcohol and stay in your system after the alcohol has gone.

I twice had occasion to study this phenomenon in extreme conditions. On the first, a bus deposited me overnight at a hotel in the French Jura that was reputed to have the finest cellar in the entire region. I mentioned this fact to the manager and he led me downstairs. I must have tasted that night every wine of the Jura, including one bottle 80 years old, along with a few of its distilled spirits.

... and Alcoholism in France

By Harriet Wely Rochefort

PARIS (IHT) — It is 7 a.m., and the sun is filling up with workers from the nearby Renault plant. Blue-overalled men down a third round of *vin blanc sec*. Clerks talk animatedly over their *café au lait* (coffee with a shot of rum or cognac). Drinking in cafes a custom? "An obligation," comes the reply. And if all of France's cafes were to be closed tomorrow? "Revolution!"

For millions of French, the café is essential — a rendezvous for lovers, haven for the lonely, meeting place for friends. It is also a major backdrop for a particularly French tragedy: alcoholism.

Last July a law was passed enabling police to administer a breathalyzer test at any time on French roads. That, plus a television/radio "Drink or Drive" campaign, may be the beginning of the end of what has been the look-the-other-way attitude of the French government.

National Illness

With alcohol held responsible for 40 percent of all France's road deaths, with one man in four (and one woman in 12) suffering from alcoholism; and with 30,000 Frenchmen dying every year from cirrhosis of the liver, it is hardly surprising that *Le Monde* once labeled alcoholism the "national illness."

That illness is rooted less in the French café than in a mentality that clings to such reassuring adages as "a meal without wine is like a day without sunshine" and to Pasteur's famous designation of wine as the "healthiest and most hygienic" of drinks. (Pasteur happened to add "when used moderately" and was talking during a typhoid epidemic, when wine was obviously preferable to polluted water.)

France is the world's largest wine producer and is proud of it. Wine is one of the 295 items on the country's cost-of-living index. There are an astounding number of ways to

say "Bottoms up!" in French: One says *out à prendre un pot, trinquer, s'en jeter un, or picoler*. There is *la tournée*, wherein everyone in a group has to buy a round of drinks; there is the *trou normand*, the customary shot of calvados as a mid-meal digestion aid.

Alcohol is omnipresent, and a large part of the population simply drinks too much. The chilling fact is that, at any given time, nearly 50 percent of France's hospital beds are occupied by alcoholics. But alcoholism is as touchy a subject in France as candid discussion of sex used to be in the United States. Says Marie Riboud of the Mental Hygiene Center here: "When people see a drunk, they laugh. But when they are confronted with someone who has the DTs, they want to run away."

Perhaps the worst part of the problem is that everyone is tired of hearing about it. Says French journalist Francois de Closets, "Information about alcoholism bores everyone. In France everyone is against alcoholism... and on the other hand, everyone is for alcohol." The Comité National de Défense contre l'Alcoolisme (CNDA) estimates that there are four million French men and women who can be classified as excessive drinkers. Yet often these people do not consider themselves as alcoholics.

"On the contrary," says Dr. Jean-Claude Coupart, a company doctor in Nantes, "drinking is firmly anchored in our tradition. When I hint to a patient that he or she may be an alcoholic, the reaction is always one of deep shock. For them, it is as normal as drinking a glass of water. It will take generations to change these habits."

French medical thinking is undergoing some changes of its own. Says Professor Daniel Perrin of St. Jacques Hospital in Nantes: "The attitude of doctors to alcoholics reflects the attitude of the general population. The reaction of the doctor is often one of intolerance



The session ended when the bus drew up in the morning to continue its way and I climbed aboard fully expecting to be snatched somewhere on the route. Nothing happened. I fell asleep after a while, which was normal, since I had neglected to go to bed the night before, but I woke up in the pink of condition.

My second experience was in Colmar, where I attended the annual wine fair. I was in the town of an Alsatian wine-grower, and he did the ordering. It was another all-

night affair, complicated by the nonstop ministrations of one of the noisiest brass bands in the world. I felt fine the next day.

A similar experiment was tried on a national scale during the period of Prohibition, whose latter part I spent in Paris, where the writ of the Volstead Amendment did not run. I was working for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, which was obliged to conduct each year — according to newspaperdom's invariable law that says such observances must be written about even if nothing interesting has happened — two stories about the New Year's celebration, one for France The U.S. account ended variously, as the news would have it. But the French story, by house tradition, ended each year with the same sentence: "There were no deaths from poison liquor."

Correction

In an article Dec. 12, it was erroneously reported that "the persimmon... is the closest approach in America to the plum, an Old World fruit which did not exist in America until the colonists imported it." In fact, there were plenty of American plums about and early settlers did import European plums, but only because they preferred them. As for the closeness of the persimmon to the plum — well, they both grow on trees.

— Waverley Root

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills

EXHIBITION

MICHEL-HENRY

Sculptures of

IGOR BALARIN

2, avenue matignon

Tel. 226.70.74

Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V

Hotel George V - 723.54.00

ALAIN THOMAS

Naive paintings

31, av. George V - Paris 8^e

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

For Immediate Posting Two
traffic coordinators

DUTIES: To administer, coordinate and supervise multi-million dollar shipping contracts from the Far East and Europe to the Middle East, that includes the sea and inland transport of heavy lifts, as well as general cargo.

QUALIFICATIONS: Five to ten years experience in shipping and all connected matters including documentation, storage plans, various loading methods, port regulations, freight rates; experience in various packing techniques and methods of transport for heavy lifts, some experience in marine insurance is an asset.

LOCATION: London with extensive travel to Japan and Europe.

Send C.V. to Personnel

SOGEX
Management International S.A.L.
6, rue de Berri - 75008 PARIS - FRANCE

ALUMINUM FOUNDRY COMPANY SEEKS

BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH

TECHNICIAN

WITH KNOWLEDGE IN FOUNDRY AND/OR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING FOR LIAISON WORK BETWEEN FRENCH AND NORTH AMERICAN PLANT.

WOULD BE BASED 30 MILES NORTH OF PARIS.

SIFM 92 Rue Henri-Bodini - 92000 Nanterre
Tel.: 725.93.33.

How to answer
Box Number Ads:

All replies to I.H.T. Box numbers published without complete address should be sent to:

International Herald Tribune
181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly, France.

also will forward.

EXPERIENCE
AVAILABLE

COMMUNICATIONS LAWYER.
English mother tongue, French & Hebrew; resourceful, self-starter, skilled negotiator, enjoys people, seeks new business career, not necessarily in law, in Europe, particularly Paris or London.
Box D. 1245 Herald Tribune,
92200 Neuilly, France.

IM
SENIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
MIDDLE EAST
URGENTLY REQUIRED

Kuwait-based international management consulting firm has immediate needs for the following professional staff positions in its regional offices in the Gulf:

• SENIOR Arabic/English speaking
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS:

A minimum of 5 years experience at project management level with a reputable management consulting organization; must be capable of highest level client contact, planning and management of project teams. Must have high academic qualifications and ideally have had experience in public administration, management accounting, macro-financial planning, training, organizational structuring and transportation/logistical analysis and planning. Written/oral Arabic language essential. Age between 34-45.

• SENIOR CONSULTANTS:

Some qualifications as above, but English rather than Arabic is essential.

General qualifications and opportunities:

Good university background, an MBA and PH.D. a real plus. Language requirements specified above essential; ideally, will be married and willing to relocate to Gulf area for minimum of two years; attractive tax-free salary, profit sharing; accommodation, living subsidy and transportation provided. Successful short-listed candidates can expect to be interviewed in Europe during January/February.

Write, with recent C.V. and photograph, in confidence to:

Mr. Wilford J. Blumhardt, Vice-President - Recruitment

MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION INC.

P.O. Box 24,608, Safat, Kuwait, State of Kuwait.

PENWALT
CORPORATION
Plastics DepartmentEuropean
Marketing
Manager

Pennwalt Corporation is a billion dollar worldwide manufacturer of chemicals, health products and specialized process equipment, with corporate headquarters in the U.S.A. and 97 plants and laboratories in 19 countries and 14000 employees.

The present European marketing manager of its Plastics Department, based in Rotterdam, has been promoted to another position within the corporation.

His successor should be a man with a good technical background. Fluency in English, both verbally and in writing, is essential as is a good practical working knowledge to deal with German and French contacts. Age: late thirties or early forties.

The job will entail extensive travel throughout Europe with some travel to the Middle East and North Africa. The assignment of the marketing manager is to promote a well-known long-life architectural finish to a small number of European architects and engineering consultants. He manages a small sales organization.

Handwritten applications in English giving full details of age, qualifications and experience under number 1365 to P.O. Box 1526, 3000 BM Rotterdam.

Psychologisch Adviesbureau Deen b.v.
Westersingel 33 - 3014 GS Rotterdam, Tel. 31.10.362711.

"INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferraro.

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel.: 747-12-65 - Telex: 612-832.

NYSE Closing Prices December 27

(Continued on Page 8)

4041-150



Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, DECEMBER, 1978

QATAR — 1978

Development Goals Are Tempered by Caution

Economy

Using Careful Approach For Planning the Future

By John Whelan

DOHA (IHT) — While this nation belongs to the oil-rich states, it is a poor cousin, in terms of Kuwait or Abu Dhabi. Its finances therefore require careful management to keep in economic equilibrium in quest for a national infrastructure.

Faced with manpower shortages in this domain as in others, the government is aware of need to expand its small pool of trained administrators in order to ensure that financial policy is carried out correctly.

In his careful approach to plan Qatar's future, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani has eschewed moves to try to attract to Qatar service industries springing up in other Gulf capitals. Instead, he opted for capital-intensive industries based initially on oil and mining on gas.

Qatar also had to start from scratch in building up its infrastructure: port improvements, a network, the \$500 million project for desalination and power generation at Ras Abu Fonta, a program in housing, telecommunications and the country's first hotels.

Public spending in the next few years is earmarked primarily for industrial development in Umm Said, a new industrial city being built on the coast.

More diversified expenditure is needed to resume as Qatar's planning capability evolves. "We lack a department of planning, and sometimes there is poor coordination between different public services," a staff official says. In practice, all planning decisions have been channelled through Sheikh Khalifa's office.

Qatar's staff more departments, they can be expected to develop more real diversification in the economy.

Wealth Distribution

Initially, in the aftermath of the price increase in 1973, this development spending was coupled with measures designed to distribute a share of the new wealth to the people.

The resulting construction boom has briefly overtaken the government bureaucracy as the country's main employer. It lasted until about 1977, when Qatar, along with the Gulf states, reacted against the overhauling of its economy with a deliberate slowdown.

An official policy statement has been made about Qatar's reaction to an economic slowdown. It is a statement that makes it so clear that the government is determined to obtain statistics on Qatar's economic trends.

The cooling of the economy and its slower growth, however, has been based on several clear developments.

Inflation was being projected on a trend to run at more than 40 percent a year. Today local bankers estimate it has been curbed to a manageable 15 percent.

Qatar's inflation threatened to be a disruptive social impact by the import of goods out of the country. The less wealthy Qataris, who actually imported a smaller amount of goods last year than in 1977, pushed by inflation, rose to 12 percent.

Qatar also has faced a revenue problem. Its public revenue, in 1974, amounted to \$2 billion, down from \$2.2 billion in 1973. Immediately following the oil-price rise, the problem has become more acute. A soft oil market has undermined production, which fell off by 10 percent last year. Exports of oil have represented 99 percent of the country's national product.

Aid Cutoff
Symptomatic of this continuing dependence on oil that Qatar, a rich oil exporter, had to back out last year when it tried to demand a premium for its low-sulfur oil. The petroleum companies were able to resist the pressure and Qatar was in no position to do until its demands were met.

economic slowdown and growing official prudence is its cutoff of foreign aid. In its first years of independence, Qatar gained a reputation for generosity in dispensing official handouts — perhaps a manifestation of this country's thirst for recognition.

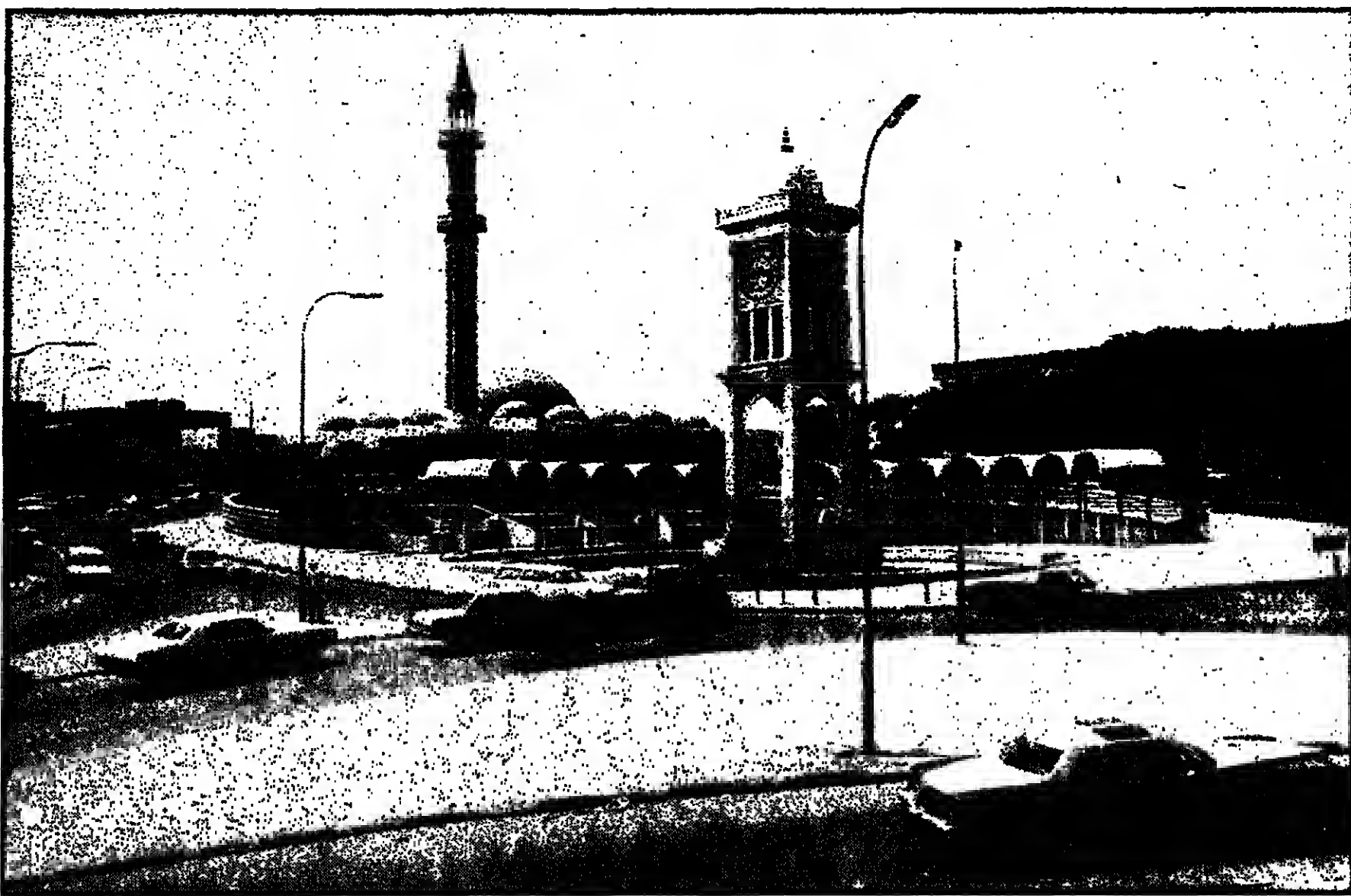
Nonetheless, Qatar is continuing to give away at least 10 percent of its income. The exact list of recipients is not divulged, but the prime beneficiaries have been other Arab states, and much smaller amounts go to Moslem developing countries.

Like other Gulf states, Qatar is trying to pool much of its aid, using multinational set-ups to avoid bilateral aid discussions. Qatar is part of the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt, which has been supporting President Anwar Sadat. Qatar now must examine how to balance this commitment with the calls of the Baghdad summit for a cut-off in aid to Egypt and increased support for other Arabs.

As for Qatar's domestic economic policy, imports and retail sales remain the most important form of business.

Shopping got a spectacular boost from the recently opened Doha Center, the Gulf's first shopping mall offering a range of goods much like a luxury Western department store's. A line of fresh and frozen European delicacies is flown in regularly and there is even a weekly charter flight bringing food from the U.S. West Coast. The shopping center — which carries consumer goods from cameras to

(Continued on Page 2)



Royal mosque and emir's palace overlook main square in Doha.

Catching Up Main Task For Nation

By Joseph F. S. Hett

DOHA (IHT) — Viewed from the air, Qatar has the general appearance of a peninsula — flat and tan with brown patches. The bleak landscape offers no clues for farming, no natural harbors for trading.

Its harsh environment is the simplest explanation of why Qatar, the smallest independent Gulf state, has experienced the slowest development takeoff of all the oil-rich Gulf states. Before the discovery of hydrocarbons beneath its sand and sea, Qatar supported only a small, poor population that had scant contact with the outside world.

This peninsula jutting 140 miles from Arabia into the Gulf remains the region's smallest, least-known state. Qatar became independent in 1971 at the breakup of Britain's protectorate in the Gulf and began modernizing in earnest in late 1972 when the present ruler, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, took power in place of his less forward-looking cousin.

The price of a late start is that Qatar crossed the threshold into being independently wealthy with less infrastructure than its neighbors. The nation has a critical lack of trained manpower, and this remains a bottleneck for development.

Qatar can afford a comparatively slow start, however, because of its gas reserves, which are expected to last a century and which offer the prospect of sustained growth for Qatar long after the region's oil is depleted.

At present, modernization is the overriding political issue for Qatar's leadership: How to stimulate it, how to control it to prevent any disruptive results.

Major Assets

Among the Gulf states, Qatar enjoys several major assets: A high per capita income; expectations of a durable energy export; natural, defensible borders; and a political elite dominated by a single ruling tribe, the Al-Thani.

On the other hand, acute problems confront the nation today: A tiny population base (some estimates put the number of native-born Qataris below 50,000), few skilled people and no known natural resources except for hydrocarbons.

Qatar's ruler, making a virtue of necessity, has described his country's slow pace of change, due largely to the manpower shortage, as prudent development based on careful decisionmaking.

This cautious approach has enabled Qatar to avoid some pitfalls — for instance, the urban sprawl and poor quality construction in some neighboring emirates' boom towns. It has encouraged Qatar to experiment with some innovative planning — for instance, a management team is at work attempting to overhaul the archaic administrative structures and devise a decision-making process adapted to Qatar's special circumstances.

Besides the cautious temperament of its hard-working Sheikh Khalifa, Qatar's conservative approach is dictated by the unavoidably slow pace of developing human resources to cope with change. The first wave of educated Qataris is only returning home now to take up responsible jobs in its modern sectors.

In foreign policy, too, Qatar's options are determined by the same constraints — security and simplicity.

Saudi Arabia

In practice, Qatar is generally oriented towards Saudi Arabia, its giant neighbor. The exception proving this rule occurred when Qatar briefly sided against Saudi Arabia in 1977 during the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' short-lived two-tier price system. Qatar's solidarity with the OPEC majority on that occasion was largely due to protocol because Qatar was the host country for the OPEC meeting. Qatar's "little brother" relationship with Saudi Arabia was shown by the fact that Qatar brought in Saudi troops to handle the extra security duties.

Normally, Qatar's alignment with Saudi Arabia is unshakable.

(Continued on Page 2)

Enough Oil for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

By Ian Seymour

NICOSIA, Cyprus (IHT) — By world standards, Qatar's oil production is modest: a mere 0.8 percent of world output and 1.5 percent of the total in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But for a nation of Qatar's small size and population, it represents a comfortable level of output that should last through the next two decades. Even then, there should be no cause for worry, for Qatar also has vast reserves of natural gas. Although crude oil is cheaper to exploit and more profitable to export, the gas could assure the country's energy needs for a century, covering both local consumption and substantial exports.

At present, Qatar's allowable crude oil production stands at 475,000 barrels per day (bpd) — 250,000 bpd from the various offshore fields (Idd al-Shargh, Maydan Mahzam and Bul Hanine) and 225,000 bpd from the Dukhan field onshore. In addition, Qatar gets a small net production of 5,000 to 10,000 bpd from a minor offshore field known as Bundug whose output it shares on a 50-50 basis with Abu Dhabi.

Conservation

At current prices, oil revenues from this level of production would work out at around \$2.15 billion annually, yielding a per capita income of \$10,750 for each of the country's 200,000 inhabitants. (Actual oil revenues for 1977 were \$1.99 billion on a somewhat reduced production of 444,600 bpd.)

Production under the government-imposed ceiling (the so-called allowable production) of 475,000 bpd is substantially below the installed capacity of the production and export facilities that could probably operate at something like 600,000 to 650,000 bpd. The peak of actual production was reached in 1973, before the existing limitations were introduced, with an average of 570,000 bpd.

This gap between production capacity and the allowable ceiling on actual output is the result of the government's concern over the conservation of its natural resources. Thus, the government has sensibly opted for a production plan entailing phasing longevity of reserves rather than maximum current output.

Experts estimate that on existing proved oil reserves of 5.6 billion barrels, the present level of production could be maintained for a little more than 20 years before going into a decline that would reach depletion about 15 years later. This profile could be stretched out through the discovery of new reserves and/or enhanced recovery from the existing reservoirs; but no significant oil discoveries have been made in recent years, and the prospects for exploration are not considered promising.

However, some exploratory drilling in Qatar's offshore areas is being undertaken by the marine divisions of the state oil corporation and the West German company Wintershall.

In the mid-1970s when new arrangements were being negotiated between host governments in OPEC and the international oil companies, Qatar had the choice of opting for a 100-percent state take-over of oil operations (as, in their various ways, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia), or leaving the companies with a minority equity participation in the producing ventures (like Abu Dhabi and Libya). Qatar opted for a 100-percent take-over on the basis of negotiated settlements with the former operating companies.

Agreements to this effect — including provisions for compensation, continued supply of management and technical services by the companies and new oil-marketing arrangements — were signed in September, 1976, with the onshore operator Qatar Petroleum Co. (QPC), a cocktail of major multinationals including British Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell, France's CFP, Total and Exxon and Mobil Oil of the United States), and in February, 1977, with Shell for the offshore producing venture.

Providing Services

The entire oil and gas industry in Qatar is thus controlled by the government via the state-owned Qatar General Petroleum Corp. (QGPC) and its subsidiary the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA), which has divisions for onshore (ex-QPC) and offshore (ex-Shell) operations.

However, the former concessionaires are continuing to provide wide-ranging managerial, technical and operational services, for which

the companies are paid a basic fee of 15 cents on each barrel of crude oil and gas liquids produced. This fee is subject to escalation in line with changes in the government's official selling prices for crude oil and on this basis has already risen to about 16.7 cents a barrel. For its part, Shell is also entitled to additional payments — the size of

which have never been disclosed — for services connected with oil and gas exploration and appraisal as well as offshore technology.

As for marketing, about 58 percent of production, or 275,000 bpd, is sold to the former concessionaires under five-year contracts — 130,000 bpd to the QPC group and 145,000 bpd to Shell. The rest is

marketed directly by QGPC to third-party customers including Gulf Oil (25,000 bpd), U.S. Shell (25,000 bpd), Charter Oil (30,000 bpd), Mitsubishi (40,000 bpd), Sumitomo (25,000 bpd), Petrofina (18,500 bpd) and Union Rheinische (13,000 bpd).

Qatar's crudes are fairly high-quality light oils with relatively low

sulfur content by Gulf standards. The onshore Dukhan crude shipped from the Umm Said terminal commands an official price of \$13.19 a barrel and marine crude from Halul Island \$13 a barrel — respectively 49 cents and 30 cents above the Saudi Arabian light "marker" crude at \$12.70 a barrel.

Marketing problems caused some headaches in 1977 and the early part of this year owing to general oversupply. But in the last few months the market has turned around. For one thing, the supply of light crude has been cut back significantly as a result of production limitations imposed in Saudi Arabia; for another, general demand has picked up sharply in the last quarter of this year. And now the market has been even further tightened to a near-stranglehold by the Iranian supply crisis.

Local Needs

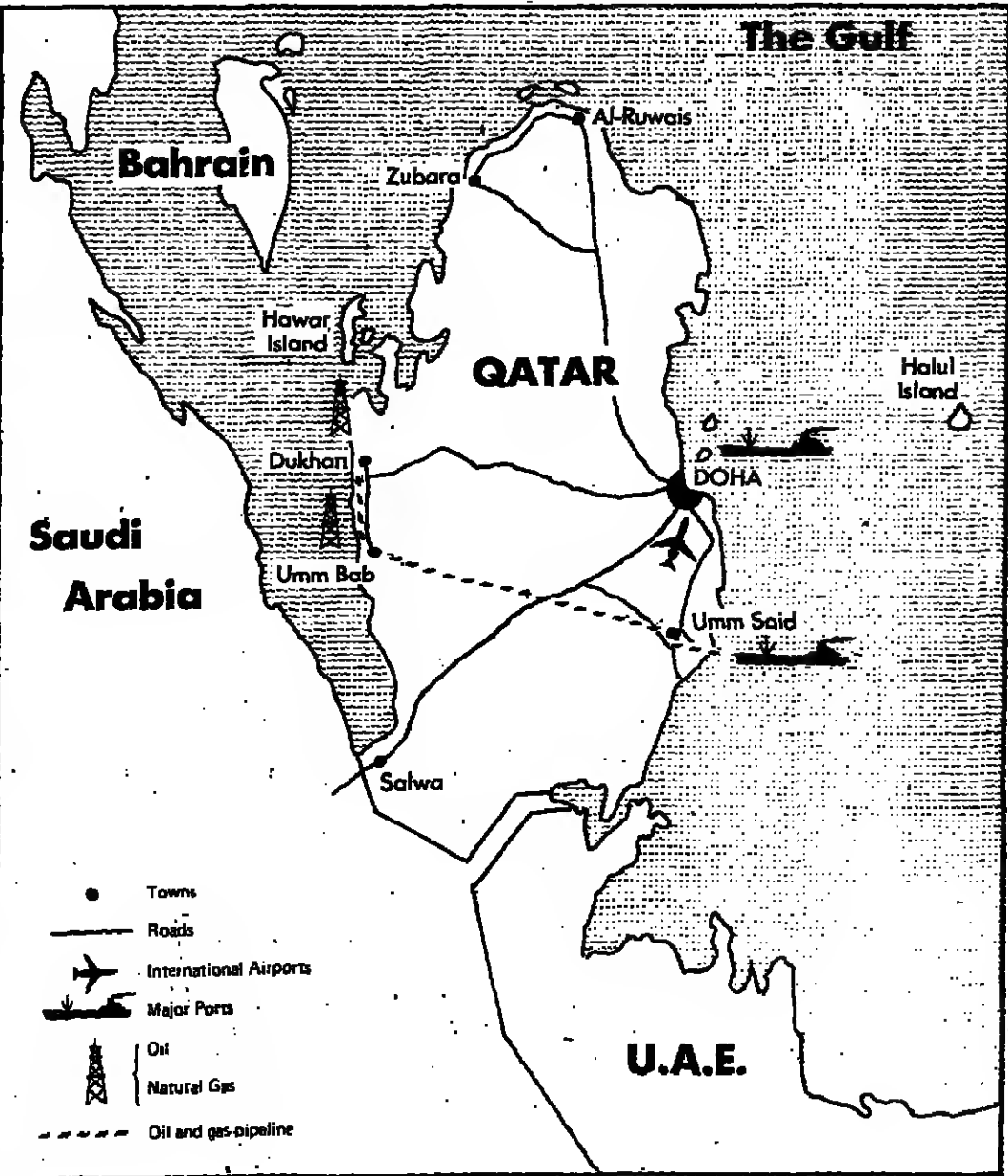
As well as marketing internationally, the state corporation has handled the requirements of the local market for many years. A refinery at Umm Said has a rated crude oil distillation capacity of 9,700 bpd, but it is no longer capable of fully covering the local market, which is mainly for lighter products such as gasoline and middle distillates. Last year, refinery output at 6,100 bpd was 14 percent below local consumption of refined products at 7,200 bpd. The balance had to be imported. As a result, plans are being drawn up for the construction of a new 50,000-bpd refinery to meet the country's projected needs up to 1990.

Although in the short and medium term, oil will continue to be the mainstay of Qatar's economy, in the longer term the emphasis is likely to switch more to gas as oil output declines. Meanwhile, gas is already being widely used as a fuel and feedstock for domestic industries, as well as for the production of gas liquids for export, and big expansion plans lie ahead.

At present, gas projects are directed mainly towards utilizing associated gas — gas produced in association with crude oil that has to be flared off if no use can be found for it. Such gas is subject to depletion with the crude oil.

In the long term, the future of Qatar's gas rests with an enormous offshore reserve of nonassociated

(Continued on Page 2)





Catching Up After Delayed Start Is the Main Political Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Besides their normal community of interests, Qatar is now completely surrounded by Saudi Arabia due to recent border adjustments that eliminated the old frontier between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and left a Saudi corridor between the two.

Qatar feels comfortable with a concept of Gulf security based on the primacy of Saudi Arabia as the leader of an unofficial Arab bloc of states on the Gulf's western shore. There is close (although unpublished) coordination on internal security, the main perceived threat.

In the military field, Qatar's own small armed forces, which contain few Qataris as yet, are awaiting delivery of U.S.-made Hawk missiles and French-made Mirage F-1 fighters. Qatar participates with Saudi Arabia in the Arab Organization for Industrialization. Like other small Gulf states, its defenses are aimed at maintaining internal order. For defense against an outside aggressor, it depends ultimately on the larger international powers like Saudi Arabia and, in the final analysis, the United States, to maintain regional stability.

Dispute

In Gulf diplomacy, Qatar has only one major preoccupation: the spitting dispute with Bahrain over the uninhabited Hawar Islands. While none too close with its other neighbor, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar has had better relations with the Emirates since the death of the former Qatari leader, who had gone into exile in Dubai.

In general, Sheikh Khalifa maintains a steady commitment to Gulf cooperation. Gulf Air is actively promoted by Qatar, and the ruler has repeatedly proposed a Gulf monetary union and other forms of close economic integration.

Qatar is all the more at home in the Saudi orbit because the nation is the only other state whose citizens are predominantly Wahhabi Muslims. The strict Wahhabi practices are applied less rigorously in Qatar, but the conservative Islamic interpretation remains the Qataris' main value system and helps cement Qatar's allegiance to Saudi views.

Qatar ties to Saudi Arabia also date from the origins of the ruling Al-Thani family, which migrated to Qatar in the 18th century from Saudi Arabia. Today, the Al-Thani family numbers an estimated

20,000 people — including several hundred men entitled to the rank of sheikh. This clan dominates Qatar by its status and also by its sheer size.

Key Posts

Saudi support for the Al-Thani family has been a factor of stability. And Saudi views have been influential in resolving internal crises in the Al-Thani family. For instance, the family decided in 1972 to remove the former ruler because of accusations of profligacy and give the throne to Sheikh Khalifa.

The... looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. 'There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.,' a Western diplomat pointed out.

The succession question in Qatar — potentially a dangerous issue because it is the only problem ever likely to split the ruling family — was settled for a new generation last year when Sheikh Khalifa's eldest son, Sheikh Hamad al-Thani,

the armed forces' commander-in-chief, was named crown prince. Like other Gulf ruling families, the Al-Thanis hold most key posts in the government and also maintain a network of local authority throughout the country.

Every adult male in the Al-Thani family receives regular cash stipends amounting to \$10,000 monthly, in some cases. Despite their reputation for wild behavior in Europe in past generations, the Al-Thanis have become much more

responsible about their use of Qatar's power and resources. The ruler is known to feel that the next generation of Al-Thanis should rely less on stipends and, instead, be forced to use their talents — just like younger sons in

aristocratic families in Britain in the past.

Sheikh Khalifa makes a conscious effort to marry the traditional and the modern. Twice a week, he is accessible to any Qatari at his early-morning majlis, a kind of informal court where he receives petitions.

Arriving from villages or from offices elsewhere in the palace, the slender men in their brown robes file into the long carpeted hall with 200 armchairs along the walls. Traditional retainers serve bitter bedouin coffee and waft refreshing

incense on the gathering until Sheikh Khalifa arrives. For an hour or so, he listens to petitioners, who trade places at his side, sometimes for a whispered word to report on an item of government business, sometimes with a written note explaining some family problem. Two secretaries note Sheikh Khalifa's orders.

A similar majlis is open to Al-Thani relatives. The majlis is an institution enabling the ruler to keep in touch with developments in Qatar. In addition, Sheikh Khalifa constantly pops up unannounced to inspect construction sites or find out why oil pollution has suddenly appeared offshore.

Reflecting his way of taking a direct role in affairs, Sheikh Khalifa tends to serve as a personal planning bureau for Qatar. Everything — including checks worth more than \$25,000 — has to be funneled through his office.

A degree of delegation is the new hurdle in the modernization process that he has nurtured so far.

Generation Gap

The other looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. 'There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.,' a Western diplomat pointed out.

This accelerated pace for change, especially combined with the notion that money can be acquired without any need to work for it, liable to be a growing problem, especially after the top jobs are filled and only less prestigious jobs are open to returning graduates.

Qatar has been anxious to put itself more firmly on the map since independence, and this thirst for international recognition even induced the Qatar government to subsidize the costs of foreign businesses in Doha in the early days of independence. At the time, any nation of foreign recognition was seen as additional support for the independence and security of the fledgling country and new regime.

Already, quest for recognition is evolving into a quiet pride. Qatar's own identity, and some planners hope this growing national motivation will help the country to bridge the generation gap and smoothly surmount the next phase of growth.

Oil Enough for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

(Continued from Page 1)

gas that can be left until needed. There are other substantial reserves of nonassociated gas in the Khuff formation under the oil-producing formations in the Dukhan onshore field. These are already being developed for industrial purposes.

Qatar's plans for its gas received a severe jolt in April, 1977, when an explosion and fire emanating from a pressurized propane tank destroyed key installations — notably the entire tank farm and fractionation plant — in the country's first natural gas liquid (NGL) project, called NGL-1, at the port of Umm Said. Completed in 1975, the system was designed to use 400 million cubic feet daily (cfd) of gas (250 million cfd associated and the rest nonassociated) from the Dukhan oilfield.

'Tail' Gas

After extraction of the NGL (propane and butane, collectively known as LPG — liquid petroleum gas — plus natural gasoline), the dry "tail" gas (mainly ethane and methane) is pumped for use as fuel and feedstock in the Umm Said fertilizer plant and as fuel for the Doha power station and Umm Bab cement plant. Prior to the blast, production of associated gas from Dukhan averaged 245 million cfd, of which 60 percent was utilized and the rest flared.

The destruction of the NGL-1 facilities halted gas liquid exports, but gas deliveries for industrial purposes have continued normally. Meanwhile, a contract has been awarded to Japan Gasoline Co. to

rebuild the NGL-1 installations. The project should be completed by 1981 and will have a daily capacity of 1,200 tons of propane, 750 tons of butane and 450 tons of natural gasoline.

Pipeline Network

At the same time, a \$450 million project — known as NGL-2 — is under way to extract and export

NGL from gas produced from the offshore oilfields. This is now scheduled for completion in the second half of 1979. Under contracts totaling \$350 million, Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is the prime contractor for the gas gathering and compression installations at the fields, while Saipem of Italy is building a \$23 million pipeline to convey the liquids to Umm Said.

Mitsubishi and Chiyoda of Japan are constructing a \$70 million fractionation plant at Umm Said that will have a daily capacity of 1,100 tons of propane and 900 tons each of butane and natural gasoline. The facilities are designed to handle up to 360 million cfd of feed gas from the offshore oilfields — around 200 million cfd of associ-

ed gas and the rest, if necessary, from nonassociated formations.

Another major gas project now nearing completion involves laying a new pipeline network with a capacity to deliver 600 million cfd of nonassociated gas from the Permian Khuff formation underlying the Dukhan oilfield to industries in the Umm Said area — notably the \$500

million electric-power generation and desalination complex at Ras Abu Fontas and the \$280 million iron and steel plant that was completed earlier this year.

Finally, there is Qatar's as yet unplayed trump card in the energy field: a huge offshore gas reservoir (also located in the Permian Khuff formation) north of the Qatar Peninsula, which is known simply as the Northwest Dome. Discovered by Shell in 1971, this is one of the world's largest gasfields. Reserves are estimated by Qatar authorities at about 80-to-100 trillion cubic feet. In calorific value, this represents the equivalent of 15-to-18 billion barrels of oil — roughly three times Qatar's existing proved reserves of oil.

QGPC and Shell have been engaged in preliminary studies of a \$3 billion project to produce and export some 1.2 billion cfd of liquefied natural gas (known as LNG). This involves a costly cryogenic process to liquify the methane and ethane components of the gas as well as the NGL.

However, the plan is more or less dormant at the moment and is likely to remain so for quite a while. With energy prices at current levels, the economics of exporting LNG are poor. The capital cost is enormous and the returns to the producing country amount to only about \$2 per barrel on LNG as against, say, \$12.50 per barrel for oil.

Under the circumstances, it makes sense for the Qataris to regard their offshore gas reserves as "energy in the bank" for future generations.

Careful Approach in Economic Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

automobiles to fashions — has made shopping "the main cultural activity" in Doha, a diplomat said.

The import field is dominated by large trading families. Among the leaders are members of the ruling Al-Thani family itself. The shopping center, for instance, is the brainchild of an Al-Thani family member, who intends it to be the core of a recreational center in Doha, the first of similar projects in other population centers in Qatar.

Other prominent trading firms include the Manai family, distributors for General Motors, who are building a big maintenance garage to provide after-sales service, and the Darwish family, who dominated the business community here a generation ago and now are making a comeback.

The business interests of these powerful merchant families range

from powerboats to chewing gum. The families can be expected to follow the pattern of merchant clans in other Gulf states. They will gradually develop from simple importing to entrepreneurship in light industry as the Qatar government starts to support local manufacturing.

The pattern of imports at present is shifting to favor U.S. goods. Although local statistics are limited, Japan and Britain appear as Qatar's main suppliers, but the U.S. figure of \$120 million is higher — and probably the top — if it includes other items trans-shipped via other Gulf states.

Few Banks

In the service sector, Qatar is just beginning to develop — a slow start dictated largely by the lack of personnel. Qatar's banking system is still relatively simple. Its 12 banks are few compared with Oman's 20,

the 50 in the United Arab Emirates and 80 in Bahrain. The 12 banks include two Qatari banks, five regional banks, three British, and a French and a U.S. bank.

The Qatar National Bank (which is half-owned by the government) handles the government's commercial business and holds most of its short-term deposits. It is the only bank in Doha operating on any scale in the Euromarket.

This is one of the few Gulf states that taxes bank profits: Once bank profits top \$1.2 million, the government takes up to 50 percent.

The Qatar Monetary Agency, perhaps the least developed of the central banking authorities in the Gulf, started operating a clearing house this year. Previously, banks had to send messengers to clear checks.

Controls on spending and accounting procedures have improved. Public bidding has been

introduced for government contracts. The government's tender board is obliged to justify any refusal to accept the lowest bid.

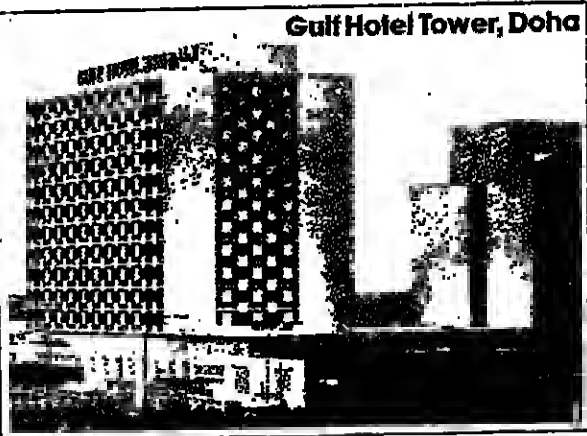
As banking practices catch on, the old habits of hoarding cash are slowly dying out. But the most popular banknote is still the highest denomination, worth about \$130, apparently because it is handy for stashing away.

A more recent habit, real estate speculation, has been badly squeezed by government policy. Merchants continue to finance real estate purchases by adroit manipulation of their business credit lines, but loans for property finance have dried up. Even the Qatar National Bank, which used to operate a special fund of soft loans for Qataris, has had to foreclose. "We have all suffered," a European banker said.

But, the clampdown on land purchases has hurt the construction market.



Senior Staff Club, Qatar



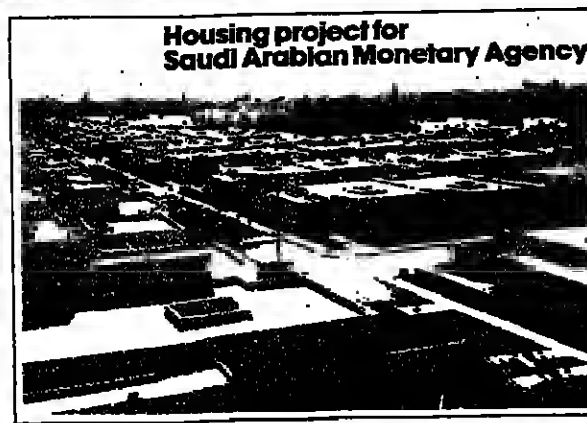
Gulf Hotel Tower, Doha



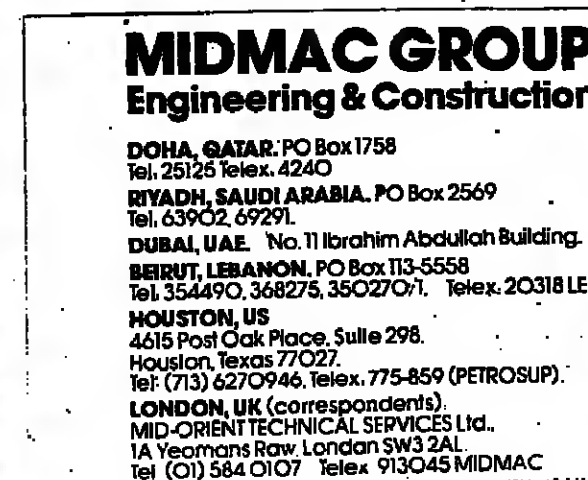
V.I.P. Guest Villas, Qatar



The Shopping Centre, Doha



Housing project for Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency



Desalination Plant, Qatar

MIDMAC GROUP Engineering & Construction

DOHA, QATAR: PO Box 1758
Tel: 25125 Telex: 4240
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA: PO Box 2569
Tel: 63902, 69291
DUBAI, U.A.E.: No. 11 Ibrahim Abdullah Building
BEIRUT, LEBANON: PO Box 113-5558
Tel: 354490, 368275, 350270-1. Telex: 20318 LE
HOUSTON, US
4615 Post Oak Place, Suite 298
Houston, Texas 77027
Tel: (713) 627-0946, Telex: 775-859 (PETROSUP)
LONDON, UK (correspondents)
MID-ORIENT TECHNICAL SERVICES Ltd.
1A Yeomans Row, London SW3 2AS
Tel: (01) 584 0107 Telex: 913045 MIDMAC

Leaders in Qatar

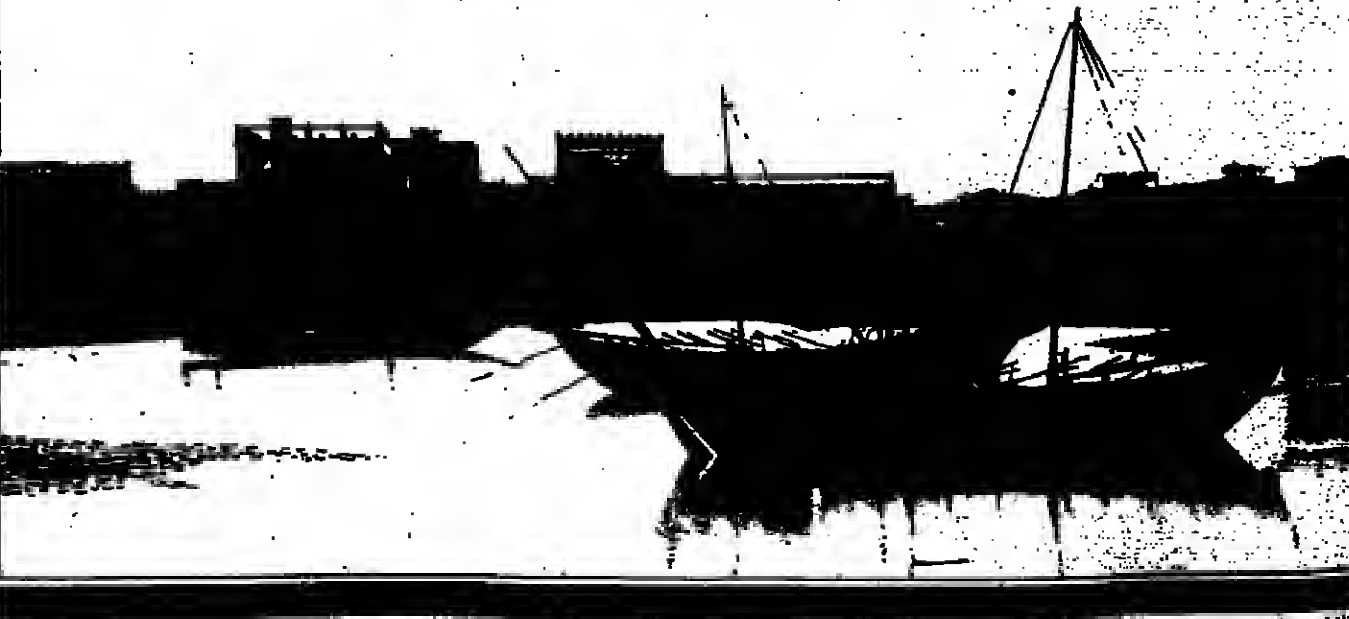
TRADING GROUP

ALNASR MERCANTILE DIVISION
Tel: 22280, 26640, 25106
Telex: 4242 ALNASR DH.
ALNASR CARPENTRY DIVISION
Tel: 23852
ALNASR TRAVEL BUREAU
Tel: 324526, 24873, 6236, 6167
ALNASR NOVELTY STORES 'TOYLAND'
Tel: 22582
ALNASR AIRCONDITIONING
& REFRIGERATION DIVISION
Tel: 23271, 324102
Telex: 4242 ALNASR DH.

ENGINEERING GROUP

ALNASR MACHINERY DIVISION
Tel: 24451/2/3
Telex: 4401 MACDIV DH.
ALNASR PLANT HIRE
Tel: 87248
ALNASR CAMPBELL ENGINEERING
Tel: 323971
Telex: 4401 MACDIV DH.
ALNASR CIVIL DIVISION
Tel: 24451/2/3
ALNASR (McALPINE) CONSTRUCTION
P.O. Box 5408. Tel: 329194.
Telex: 4551 ANMAC DH.

ALNASR
TRADING ORGANISATION





A Dusty Town Symbolizes Plans for Industrial Diversification

UMM SAID (IHT) — Qatar's plans to diversify its economy beyond oil exports hinge on its abundant supply of natural gas. It can be used either as fuel for energy-intensive industries or as feedstock for petrochemicals.

Like a smaller version of Saudi Arabia's Jubail industrial area, Umm Said is the new industrial zone 35 miles south of Doha where all the plants are to be located. Chosen for its deepwater access for ships, Umm Said eventually will become an industrial city.

Already a core of plants throbs with activity.

The newest is a steel mill owned by Qatar Steel Co. (QASCO), which opened this year and should

have a capacity of 400,000 tons a year by 1980. Using the direct reduction process, which can be economically employed in developing countries producing comparatively small amounts of steel, this plant is expected to make an annual profit of \$15 million by the late 1980s. About 30 percent of its output of bars and billets will be consumed locally, and most of the rest will be exported to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, officials say.

The Qatar Fertilizer Co. (QAFCO) produced 293,000 tons of ammonia and urea fertilizer last year. Some of it was exported to Asia and East Africa. Plans are under way to expand QAFCO as more natural gas is gathered for

consumption instead of being flared. Executives here say the outlook for nitrogen-based fertilizers is good for the next decade.

Although progress was set back by the explosion at NGL-1 in April, 1977, the government has decided to rebuild the natural gas liquefaction plant and to simultaneously press ahead with the construction of NGL-2 under the auspices of the Qatar Petrochemi-

cal Co. (QAPCO). A steam-cracker to produce ethylene and polyethylene for making low-density plastic is also rising from the sand. In addition, a larger oil refinery is planned to complete the industrial zone, four kilometers of berths have been built and a small floating repair dock is planned.

There is some sensitivity over whether the existing factories are making a profit. QAFCO claims it has made "an overall profit" since it went into operation in 1974, but the question of gas costs remains unclear.

Once the factories are probably in production, Qatar probably will set up an industrial holding company — like Saudi Arabia's SABIC — and will eventually sell off its shares to private citizens, a planning expert predicted.

In this program of heavy industry, the Qatar government is playing the leading role as investor and planner. At the same time, Qatar has adopted a policy of taking foreign partners in its heavy-industrial ventures.

A side effect of this policy has been the growth of a cosmopolitan flavor in Umm Said, a dusty town with two grocery stores on its main shopping street.

The 2,000 permanent workers and 1,000 workers in temporary camps include Japanese from Kobe Steel at QASCO, Norwegians from Norsk Hydro at QAFCO, and Belgians and French from CDF Chemie on QAPCO projects.

The overall planning of Umm Said rests with the government's Industrial Development, Technical Center based in Doha. A small office, with about 25 planners and engineers, it works directly for Qatar's ruler.

The center is also trying to attract local businessmen and foreign partners in a high-industrial zone at Umm Said. This has been studied by a French consultancy firm, and a shopping list of industries has been drawn up, including plastics, building materials, fruit and vegetable canning, and electrical goods and appliances.

The center is also responsible for the actual layout of Umm Said. "We want it to be a city, not a work camp," an Egyptian engineer at the center explained.

Umm Said, with a present population of about 1,000, is slated to have a population of 20,000 people of 50 nationalities by the early 1980s. In the long-term plan for Umm Said, devised by William Perera Associates, the population projection is for 30,000 by 1985 — 90 percent expatriate.

Although a multistory building is taking shape for the QASCO employees, only a few permanent homes have been built. For the most part, Qatar has been obliged to let companies proceed with housing for their own staffs. Many expatriates prefer to commute from Doha.

So far, the emphasis has been on getting the factories into operation. Questions like amenities, social services or pollution can be taken up later, officials said.

When more Qataris are qualified to join the government administration, it may be possible to accelerate the pace in developing an industrial pole.

—J.W.

Preventing Duplication of Development Projects in the Gulf

By Mary Jo McConahay

DOHA (IHT) — The lack of economic coordination among Arab states in the Gulf is the weather: everybody complains, but nobody does anything about it. This may change, thanks to the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC), a new Gulf organization headquartered here and designed to coordinate the industrial building and development projects.

The mission of the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC) is to provide a kind of industrial decision-making, suggesting feasible projects and discouraging those that are uneconomical or wasteful.

GOIC could also become a body for studying and coordinating projects of Gulf petrochemical products, which are likely to be the basis of the Gulf's next industrial stage.

GOIC was first envisioned two years ago at a meeting of the ministers of industry of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar. This year it began operations in multifloor offices in a new building of Doha. GOIC is only an advisory body. It is unclear how much leverage it will have on final decisions in the capitals of the Gulf states, which offer a wide contrast in political styles, none of which is immune to the seduction of prestige projects.

Many member states, however, are convinced that GOIC is an idea whose

time has come. Saudi Arabia, with the most money and most ambitious projects on the drawing board, is squarely behind GOIC. Qatar, which constantly calls for closer Gulf economic integration, has offered GOIC a location.

First Priority

Ali A. Alkhalaf, a U.S.-trained engineer and an academic administrator at the University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, says the organization's first priority is setting up a data base. The Doha

center is in the process of becoming a storehouse of all available information about the region's raw materials, manpower and general infrastructure. The work is in the pioneer stage, because facts about the Gulf countries are still not easy to acquire.

GOIC is choosing computer hardware now. Terminals will be set up in the ministries of industries of each member state and will be linked to the Qatar headquarters.

For many frustrated regionalists, GOIC has not come too soon. Almost every state in the Gulf is

For many frustrated regionalists, GOIC has not come too soon.

building or planning petrochemical and other energy-intensive heavy industries to maximize its oil resources, develop an industrial base and put off the day when the wells run dry.

Although the goal in the Gulf is economic integration, there are already incidents of wasteful duplication

in fertilizers and aluminum, for instance.

In another case, steelmaking by the direct-reduction process, which uses gas, is planned or is under way in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. And a recent report prepared for the Port Authority of Shanghai shows that the region

could soon be facing great overcapacity, resulting in a price and concession struggle, with some facilities lying almost permanently idle.

Mr. Alkhalaf defends the proliferation of petrochemical plants, stressing the logic of creating basic industries at energy sources. But he feels downstream manufacturing, assembly plants and other secondary industries need much more careful examination than they have been accorded.

Much of the responsibility for overbuilding and regional conflicts of interest has been attributed to

Expertise

Since the sparsely populated Gulf states do not have the capacity to absorb all the products of the planned industries, Mr. Alkhalaf says, the members of his team will provide export marketing expertise.

Marketing, he says, is another aspect of development that has been entrusted to foreigners because it has been "overlooked, underestimated and at the same time become too much of a mystique" among local industrialists.

GOIC aims to be a post-boom service as well. Mr. Alkhalaf wants to push for Gulf-wide standards of measurement. He says there is no reason Saudis and Qataris should have to throw away their household appliances because they use different voltages when they cross each other's borders, for instance. He envisions a regional service center once industries are operating.

"Maintenance should be no more than 3-to-4 percent of working capital, but around here it may run to 15 or 20 percent," he says.

Equipment could "be standardized (in the planning stages). There's no reason for everybody to have an expensive stockpile of the same spare parts."

—M. J. McC.

A Museum to Preserve the Force of National Roots

DOHA (IHT) — Oil-boom hotels and office buildings of steel and glass jut into the sky along Doha's coastline — itself only recently crisscrossed by landfills. In the countryside, entire villages have been abandoned as their inhabitants are relocated in newly built towns.

Daily encounters with changes in the pace of living and the face of the land, Qataris say they look to the past for assurance and a sense of identity.

A reflection of this impulse is a craggy, seaside fortress on the corniche, gleaming white and tranquil under the hot Gulf sun, Qatar's National Museum is exquisite by any standards. Until recent-

ly, it was a complex of 10 crumbling buildings, the old Al-Thani family residence.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, the prime mover of the museum project, remembers spending childhood days playing in its maze of rooms and near the sea, where they almost washed its steps.

Designed to preserve the domestic scenes that are disappearing so quickly from Qatari life, the garden-level spaces have been restored to simple, utilitarian beauty.

Wandering through a courtyard scented with fragrant, visitors come upon a high-ceilinged porch filled with the paraphernalia of the important coffee ceremony.

The museum itself offers a panorama of Qatar, using audiovisual

technology to bring the past visibly alive. Qatar's geological formation is dramatized by an animated film in what looks like the bottom of a deep desert well. Local bedouin life is reenacted in film clips, and there is a capsule survey of petroleum science.

The high point of the museum is a private lagoon on which are anchored six specially commissioned Gulf dhows. Probably the last to be built in the old way, without structural modifications for inboard engines, these boats bring to mind the days of the Gulf pearl trade.

There is an aquarium of Gulf species, with a show-shaped room upstairs to display part of the Emir's private pearl collection.

An effective technical aid, the

museum is visited regularly by classes of school children. On Fridays, families crowd in.

The force of roots is championed by the young director, Nasser al-Othman.

Besides his official responsibilities for a folklore troupe and a theater group, Mr. Othman has started a project to research and collect material on local folk and artisan traditions before they disappear altogether.

In the immediate aftermath of the oil boom, many people in the Gulf got in the habit of dismissing any inquiry about the past as "before oil, not interesting." The attitude of ignoring the past has quickly given way to recognition of the need to use the past as a method of

anchoring the present political setup and reminding people of their heritage.

Qatar officials enthusiastically supported the research of a Western author, Helga Graham, into the customs of the older generation, which she documented in her book, "The Arabian Time Machine."

Now other Gulf governments are exploring ways to obtain a similar recording of their oral history.

Mr. Othman, for instance, has adopted a conscious policy of resisting moves to import Western art that might be imitated here. It is part of Qatar's new awareness of the need to counterbalance its unlimited future.

—M. J. McC.

The Companies and Activities of Sheikh Ghanem Bin Ali Al-Thani

One of the leading citizens of the young State of Qatar, Sheikh Ghanem Bin Ali Al-Thani has been contributing to the development of his country in a diversity of ways:

GHANEM GARDENS:

A high-quality residential complex, the first phase of Ghanem Gardens consists of 83 Spanish-style houses in landscaped surroundings with swimming pools, club house, squash courts and children's play areas. Ghanem Gardens is undertaken by Ghanem Bin Ali Al-Thani Investment Company (GHEICO). The Gulf Project Services Group (G.P.S.), an affiliate of Lincoln Property Company of Dallas, a leading U.S. firm in the development and management of real estate, is assisting in the project. Gulf Project Services (Qatar) W.L.L. is a joint venture between G.P.S. and the Gulf Group, responsible for development management and ongoing estates management.

NEW TRADE COMPANY:

Another aspect of the various activities of Sheikh Ghanem is New Trade Company. New Trade Company mainly deals with high-class consumer goods, such as the glamorous Patek Philippe collection of jewelry and watches and the top quality leather products of Cartier. In addition, New Trade Company deals with Patek-Guheri porcelain and antique equipment among a wide variety of well-known and respected agencies.

THE FARMS:

Since his childhood, Sheikh Ghanem has been fond of farms and farming, so much so that he has frequently tended to them in person. At one time, Sheikh Ghanem's farms were the main supplier of vegetables to the Doha veg-

etable market. Recently, the Sheikh has called on the experience of the celebrated American firm, Hawaiian Agromonics, to take over the administration and development of all his agricultural and farming interests, so doing by using some of the most modern techniques in the field.

THE QUARRY:

Sheikh Ghanem owns one of the largest quarries in the State of Qatar. This quarry employs some seventy technicians and laborers, and it produces all sizes of gravel, ranging from one quarter of an inch to one inch. Piles estimated to exceed 60,000 cu yd. are ready to be sold. Recently, the well-known Italian firm, Dravo Contrattori, has been appointed to undertake the administration and complete mechanization of this quarry.

THE CENTER:

The first and largest purpose built shopping center in the Middle East, the Center was inaugurated on 25th April, 1978. The Center is one large, air-conditioned building, as opposed to a series of small independent retailing units, and the entire store is managed by the expert Bahraini based company of Jackson & Sons. The store was designed by Pich and Company of the U.K.

Selling space is divided into three 18,000 sq. ft. wings. One wing is the food hall, the second wing retail clothing, and the third wing is devoted to general merchandise. The fourth wing of the cross-shaped building is the store's own 20,000 sq. ft. warehouse.

RAMADA DOHA:

The Ramada Doha covers a gross floor area of around 28,000 sq. m. on a site of 50,000 sq. m. It is the largest and most luxurious hotel in Qatar, perhaps in the whole Gulf area. Twelve stories high, it has 420 rooms and suites in addition to swimming pools, gourmet and Oriental restaurants, cafeteria, conference halls and ball rooms. The hotel is situated in an ideal spot at a 10-minute drive from the airport and an even shorter distance from the center of town. The Ramada Company manages more than 700 hotels. The Ramada Doha has been designed to be most luxurious of all.

THE GULF GROUP:

As Chairman of the Board, Sheikh Ghanem daily follows the various activities of the Gulf Group. With his moral and material backing, the Gulf Group has become well administered and well equipped, using the expertise of specialized people from all over the world. In cooperation with the Group's International relations, a complete study was prepared and master plan drawn up for a piece of land on which the Ramada Doha, the Center and Ghanem Gardens are situated. This master plan is undoubtedly one of the largest projects in the Middle East, (with its final stages including a recreational center), furnished apartments, a commercial center, office and bank buildings and a residential area. All of this will eventually be the new center of town, throbbing with life and activity. Each minute detail is taken into consideration through the well researched feasibility studies. The area is still another of Sheikh Ghanem's contributions to the development of his country and people, under the guidance of H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar.

THE GULF GROUP—ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION:

Since the Architectural Division of the Gulf Group was set up, it has been involved in a large variety of activities. These include two planning and development projects: the Division drew up the master plan for Sheikh Ghanem's land. The Division has also been involved in the residential sector by working on the master plan for Ghanem Gardens. In the commercial sector, the Division has provided the design of an apartment hotel, an office tower and a bank building. Besides, the division has designed a car and heavy equipment showroom, as well as their maintenance and repair garage.

THE GULF GROUP—INFORMATION AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT:

Unique in the State of Qatar, the Gulf Group's Information and Statistics Department has been working for the past two years on compiling and classifying information and statistics about Qatar and the Middle East. The Department is capable of carrying out economic research and of helping in feasibility studies. It has put out several reports introducing Qatar's industry and economy. Such studies are chiefly aimed at assisting the Gulf Group and the foreign firms it is associated with to better comprehend business done in the country and the whole area.

THE GULF GROUP—CONSTRUCTION DIVISION:

The Gulf Group Construction Division undertakes general contracts with the cooperation of Arecon (Arab-European Contractors). The Division was established with the technical assistance of Peter J. Bodemsh, Wiesbaden, a German contractor with nearly 100 years of experience in the construction of hospitals, schools, office and administrative buildings, road construction, airports and channels. Extract of references: German TV Administration Building in Mainz, Rhein Main Airport Runway No. 3, Frankfurt City Bank head office, Wiesbaden; City Hospital, Achrafenburg.

GULF CONTRACTS (OVERSEAS) LTD:

Gulf Contracts (Overseas) Ltd. is a multi-disciplined company capable of undertaking and executing most any type of construction program. GCO maintains offices in London. Operating on an international basis the Company has an intimate knowledge of worldwide material and labour sources. The Company is managed by a group of professionals that have many years of demonstrated experience in all facets of construction. The team consists of graduate engineers and architects who are registered in both the U.S. and the U.K. A very large inventory of construction machinery and equipment is owned and maintained by the Company, which supports the needs of the various undertakings. The Company offers as a part of its services skill, integrity and responsibility which are so necessary to any successful contract.

THE GULF GROUP—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

The Gulf Group takes as much care of its international relations as it does with its local activities. The Group has established strong ties of cooperation with some of the leading firms in all corners of the world from Kvaerner Engineering in Oslo to Industrie Rutiloni Perugina, Dravo Contrattori, Fabbri Editori, and IRI in Italy, Nello L. Teer Co., R.E. Dailey & Co., Hopkins, Ramada, Cillbank and LPC in the U.S.A., Boden-ohn in West Germany, Nuz & Co. in Switzerland, the Gulf Group International in Beirut, F.F. & F. and Geindays in London, Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement in Paris, Siab-Byggen in Sweden, Talal Abu Ghazaleh Associates Ltd. in Amman, Price Waterhouse Abu Ghazaleh in the Middle East, Ghanem Bin Ali Holding in Geneva, among many others. All these connections add to the Group's intensive activities, nature insight into international business.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF QATAR LIMITED (Q.S.C.)

DOHA-QATAR



Ready to serve
your Total Banking Needs
in Qatar

CORRESPONDENTS
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

P.O. Box 3232
Telephone: 321010
Cable: BANKTEJARI
Telex: 4351 TEJARI

Subscribed by leading Qatari
institutions, businessmen and
citizens

Advisory agreement with the
Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.



Agriculture: Blooming Desert Will Feed the Nation

DOHA (IHT) — The visitor to this experimental farm north of Doha might easily forget he stands in the midst of one of the world's most barren deserts. Yet these acres of trees and greenhouses are more than a showcase. Agriculture, introduced in Qatar only 20 years ago, has become serious business.

The government's declared aspiration is nothing less than self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The new generation of Qataris will never again be satisfied with the once-staple diet of fish, dates, camel and sheep meat and unleavened bread. Influenced by the habits of the foreigners among them and introduced to variety through new affluence and travel, people in Qatar consume about 185 kilograms per head each year of fresh vegetables, according to a recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report — more than the inhabitants of Lebanon and Jordan.

The cost of living is another good reason for concentrating on local production. The government realizes that inflation at the local souks is a politically sensitive issue.

Farming in Arabia, however, is generally considered a less-than-respectable occupation. Most of the 1,600 workers on the country's 400 small farms (average size: three hectares) are from Iran or Baluchistan, Pakistan, working for Qatari landowners.

The Government

While Qataris themselves probably will never plant or plow, the government in Doha is solidly behind the push for increased production. The Ministry of Agriculture tests seeds and plants and then distributes the most successful free to the farmers. The government also supplies free fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides and various services, including deep ploughing and harvesting.

The results are considerable, particularly when one takes into account the poor soil, scarce water and manpower and complete lack of agriculture before the 1950s. Today, Qatar is virtually self-sufficient in fruits and vegetables from January to May and even exports small surpluses during these months. The market in downtown Doha is filled with firm, rich-colored, locally grown tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, onions and squash. The date is still a favorite fruit crop, and local melons are es-



Gardener tends melon plants on experimental farm.

pecially sweet and plentiful. Citrus, pomegranate, figs, guava and grapes are also grown.

Besides fruits and vegetables, the government is experimenting with wheat and barley. Last year, it distributed free nearly 70,000 tree seedlings, ranging from eucalyptus to jujubes.

Seen from the air, the green tiles of trees lining the country's

main highways look like frail bulwarks against the massive desert. Yet the forestation project, fed by the simple but efficient drip irrigation method, appears to be on a successful start and is supported at the highest political levels. In Qatar, trees are not simply a new luxury. Forestation is seen as a step toward sand stabilization and toward a more benign climate by

the taming of fierce desert winds.

While there is not yet an agro-industrial sector in Qatar, the government itself has embarked on several projects including importing of cattle for beef and dairy products, sheep-raising in the south, an unsuitable area for agriculture, and a successful poultry and egg enterprise that is filling most of the growing domestic

demand. Chickens are still often sold live, a fact that illustrates the local preference, fed by religious tradition, for freshly slaughtered meat.

No matter how intent they are on feeding themselves, the agriculturalists of Qatar labor under the tremendous constraint of scarce water.

For farming, the country is divided into three zones: the north, which is muddy, silted and dependent on a reservoir of underground water with varying mineral content; the midlands, which are also low-lying but with lighter, sandy soil and a dependence on well water; and the south, mostly sand, where wells are brackish. In the entire land, there is not one river. Rainfall is seldom over 50 millimeters a year and the underground freshwater sources are being exploited too fast. Since agriculture came to Qatar, more sweet water is being tapped than is seeping back into underground reservoirs.

An FAO report published this year discouraged the Qataris' bold intention to inject distilled seawater to augment underground sources. Not only does this idea still pose some technical uncertainties, said the FAO, but it would require the government to subsidize agriculture indirectly to the tune of 85 to 100 million riyals per year — a sum that means producing basic food crops at five to six times their world mar-

ket price. This "horizontal" expansion would also mean importing even more foreign laborers, a situation the government does not want.

Instead, the FAO recommended "vertical" expansion, including increasing the yield on existing plots by introducing modern water-saving techniques and capital-intensive, controlled-environment production units.

According to the report, these might raise the output of certain vegetable crops "by a factor of 20 to 30 over that presently obtained from traditional methods."

Is there a chance that this sandy and stony peninsula might someday be the market garden of the Gulf?

"The question is still economic," said one UN adviser. "I remember an exhibition where I ate a big, delicious strawberry grown right here. I thought, 'We can grow anything in Qatar.' Then I thought further and realized that that single strawberry cost about four riyals. Yet Qataris who would see their desert bloom have put their faith in science."

"We have received budget approval for a remote-sensing project to determine where fresh water sources are — both on land and offshore," said a government official in the palace of the emir. "If we have the technology to get oil, surely we can get water, too."

—M.J. McC.

Construction Suffers From General Slowdown in Gulf

UMM SAID (IHT) — Last year, Qatar had one of the highest per capita spending figures for construction in the Gulf, generating \$461 million worth of work for the local and international construction industry. It imported \$14.6 million in cement, \$31 million in steel bars and \$63 million in new and used construction equipment.

But the flow of contracts through the Middle East that has brought hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of business to U.S. and European contractors is slowly but perceptibly dwindling throughout the Gulf. Qatar is no exception.

Both the public and private-sector construction markets are now suffering a recession — at least in comparison to 1976 when the country's 12 banks were financing a real-estate boom.

Construction spending seems

likely to decline despite an ambitious development plan for Doha city, centering on 300 acres of reclaimed land at West Bay. "There has been a major falloff in work this year, even for some badly needed projects like the naval base," a consultant said.

As Qatari contractors, particularly those in joint ventures with foreign companies, are likely to get the biggest slice of the dwindling cake, several large international contractors have wound down their operations in Qatar to a token presence.

Little Interest

One reason for the decline is that the private sector in Doha has shown little interest in prestige housing or villa development, perhaps because the country lacks the recreational attractions of Dubai or Bahrain.

Another has been royal directives to banks, banning the financing of real-estate loans, which had the effect of stopping a wave of speculative building.

Every indication suggests that the government has been motivated in cutting back the public building program in 1978 by a belief that many bids submitted to the government have been overpriced.

Some specialists here claim that building costs have dropped from \$850 a square meter in mid-1977 to \$700 a square meter.

Factors that have contributed to the drop include the easing of port congestion, the general decline in competition for skills and raw materials as other Gulf states reach a construction plateau and the development of contracting infrastructure inside Qatar.

A test case could well be the

\$170 million project for a Doha Sheraton hotel and conference center. Dominating the entrance to Doha bay, the steel framework for the 16-story Gulf skyscraper — often described as the ruler's "pet project" — has been standing on the sandy point for months. Construction was halted after a quarrel over revised cost estimates. New bids have been sought for completion of the complex, the keystone of the West Bay development area.

Cheaper Labor

The architects, William L. Pereira Associates of the United States, believe labor will be cheaper now than when the job was tendered originally. Changes in the costs of building materials is another matter, they said.

A special problem of construc-

tion in the heat of more than 50 degrees centigrade is obtaining enough cooling water for making cement. A solution that does not use expensive chilling equipment was worked out at one site in the Umm Said industrial zone by a Qatari contractor, Chibuko, using a pyramid-shaped cooling device based on the principle of a Frankincense burner.

"One thing that's changing around here," says the site manager, "is that the standards set by local contractors are very good. The quality is often better than in Europe now because we have sharp supervision, and people are pleased to learn. They might not know too much at the beginning, but they are hard workers, even in summer when conditions are nearly impossible."

—J.W.

Progressing in the direction of Qatar? Use the Mannai steps to success

- **STEP ONE**
ENGINEERING and TECHNICAL SERVICES
are provided by our extensive range of facilities, fully capable of complex electrical installation and commissioning, steel fabrication, machinery overhaul and metallurgical testing.
- **STEP TWO**
MARKETING and DISTRIBUTION
Automobiles and pick-ups, electrical and electronic household goods, backed by specialised service. Plus a full range of international names in heavy construction equipment, spare parts and service.
- **STEP THREE**
MANAGEMENT and COMMERCIAL SERVICES
Manpower management, recruitment services and commercial intelligence.



THE WORLD OF
MANNAI
A Complete Service in Qatar

MANNAI TRADING COMPANY P.O. Box 76 DOHA QATAR
Tel 26251 Telex 4208 DH Cable MANNAI Codes BENTLEYS (2nd Phase)

GETTCO

POST BOX N° 919, DOHA • STATE OF QATAR

Telex 4232 DH • Cables: GETTCO DOHA
Telephones 25151 (4 lines), 22726 and 324540

TRADING DIVISION

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS OF:

- ★ Bridgestone tyres and tubes
- ★ Car batteries (Hitachi)
- ★ Building materials
- ★ Hardwood and soft timber
- ★ Plywood and blackboard
- ★ Furniture for house and office
- ★ Upholstery and furnishing fabrics
- ★ Carpets and rugs
- ★ Wall coverings
- ★ Hardware for furniture
- ★ Furniture: Wooden and metal components
- ★ Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals and Hospital Equipment
- ★ Canned goods including: fruit, vegetable, juices, evaporated milk and all kinds of food stuffs
- ★ Frozen meat, poultry and frozen food
- ★ Detergents, Cosmetics & Toiletries

SERVICES AND TRANSPORT

- ★ GETTCO IATA Travel Office
- ★ GETTCO Packing, Clearance, Warehousing and Forwarding Department
- ★ GETTCO Transport (Associated with Rhenus-Wtag, Germany)



BRANCHES AND SUBSIDIARIES:

- ★ GETTCO Air Travel, P.O.B. 919, Doha
- ★ Ebn Sina Pharmacy, P.O.B. 337, Doha (Cable: BINSINA)
- ★ GETTCO Carpentry, P.O.B. 919, Doha
- ★ City Super Market, P.O.B. 919, Doha
- ★ Intercontinental Trading Est., P.O.B. 1151, Doha (Furniture and Carpets Showroom)
- ★ GETTCO Contracting, P.O. Box 4613, Doha

We can provide the following services for foreign firms executing any projects in Qatar:

- ★ Act as local Agent/work in collaboration
- ★ Obtaining N.O.C.s. for personnel
- ★ Booking for air-passage
- ★ Pack, clear and forward their equipment and personal effects or clear and unpack
- ★ Provide housing accommodation: furnished/unfurnished
- ★ All other services and efforts to safeguard the interest of foreign firms in Qatar.

Growing to meet your needs



AL DARWISH TRADING COMPANY

Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd.
All types of electric cable

N. V. Philips

Oliver

Typewriters and calculating machines

Kenwood

Food mixers

Hoover Ltd.

Refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners

Fridrich Refrigerator

Room airconditioners

Dunlop Ltd.

Tires and Tubes

Frederick Perfor

Crushing and asphalt plants

Berger Paints

Blew Knap Ltd.

Road barrier finisher

Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co.

Compressors

Expendable Ltd.

Sealing, joint fillers and waterproofing material

Expanded Metal Co. Ltd.

Steel fabric, angle bead, plaster steel

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DIVISION

Elits Mechanical Services (Int.) Ltd.

Mechanical services

Patrick, Lynch & Co.

Electrical services

Kingdon International, U.S.A.

Kitchens, catering, medical care and laundry equipment

(Robert & General) electrical

catering and kitchen equipment,

Gelback prefabricated cold rooms,

Braun washers etc.

Trans U.S.A.

Airconditioning

Onis Elevators, escalators and Trav-O-lators

CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING DIVISION

Steel buildings, safety systems, roofing,

insulation, refrigerating

Critical Construction

Curtain walling

Building Specialists

Finishes

Gulf Piles

Piling

COMMERCIAL DIVISION

L. M. Successors

Telephones, Telefaxing and

telecommunication equipment

Dietrich

Banking and security systems,

fire resistant safes and cabinets

Dele Ebertson, angle bead,

plaster steel

EEG, EMG & LEO systems

Mirai & Co

General trading goods

GULF AUTOMOBILE AND TRADING CO

Volkswagen and Audi cars

GULF HOUSING COMPANY LTD

Al-Plan precast concrete and masonry

houses and quality building materials

كاسم دارويش فخر و اولاد
KASSEM DARWISH FAKHROO & SONS
P.O. Box 250, Doha, Qatar Tel: 22781 (10 lines) Telex: 4238 TRADAR QH

مكتب كاسم دارويش فخر و اولاد



Social Services Have Key Role in Building a Modern State

DOHA (IHT) — The key to Qatar's plans to build a modern economic state is a vast program of social services to promote stability and a smooth transition into its future.

Less than three decades ago, Qatar was an impoverished sheikhdom of 35,000 souls. Many had been pushed by hard times to look for jobs elsewhere. But in the past few years, oil wealth and enlightened government policy have changed the picture.

Today there is a job in the government bureaucracy for every Qatari who wants one. There is no unemployment in this nation of 100,000. In addition, every Qatari has an expected decent housing, free education and free medical care, and he and his family can look forward to being rich adults.

Education is an excellent example of the country's dramatic leap in social services. In the 1950s, there were only two schools in the entire country; by 1982, Doha alone has over 100 primary schools and a newly built classroom (today's enrollment is 23,527), with two-thirds of all pupils attending secondary schools.

Almost half the young pupils are girls. Even though girls and boys attend strictly segregated schools, education for girls is seen as a noteworthy stride in a region where a girl who has memorized the Koran is still sometimes thought to be sufficiently educated.

"The government is for it," says a secondary teacher in Doha, "but some families are dragging their feet."

The country has set up adult education centers run by the government. In addition, there are two regional projects within the United Nations Development Program: a vocational center for artisans and technical students and a Civil Aviation College to train air traffic controllers and other airport operators and maintenance personnel.

The University

But the pride of the system is the University of Qatar, whose separate men's and women's campuses are now under completion just outside Doha.

At one time, Qatar's teachers college envisioned itself as a campus of a greater federated Gulf University. That idea has fallen through. The college has been upgraded and expanded until it is now offering university curricula, including schools of education, science, humanities and Islamic studies.

Ninety percent of the 1,900 students are Qatari (the other 10 percent are mostly Palestinian). Women account for more than half the student body — higher education for women was given a boost when Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani sent his two daughters to the school. The faculty for the most part is foreign, but there are some distinguished Qatari exceptions, including the nation's first two Ph.D.s, a sociologist and a physicist, both women.

The rector, Ibrahim Kazem, a U.S.-trained Egyptian, stresses the fledgling institution's aspirations to international standards: "It wouldn't hurt us for five years to give away no master's degrees in education," he says. "But it would hurt us to become known as a diploma mill for Qatari."

Mr. Kazem is one of a growing number in the conservative Gulf areas calling for a slowdown in sending native sons abroad to study.

"With a foreign degree a young man can become a stranger in his own land," says Mr. Kazem. "It makes it more difficult to function and keeps him from feeling at home in the old system."

Yet it is unlikely that the policy will soon change. Qatar wants to develop its own class of managers and technocrats as quickly as possible, and even the best intentions will not enable local facilities to meet that need at home for years to come.

The aim of the national health program, however, is specifically to put an end to sending Qatari abroad for treatment. Thousands of men and women flock to clinics in London each year, and the gov-

ernment picks up their QR 150 million tab for treatment, travel and upkeep.

Money, of course, is not the question.

The 660-bed Sheikh Hamad hospital under construction in Doha will be one of the most costly medical units in the Middle East: the cost is estimated at QR 100 million for construction and QR 250 million for equipment, including computerized diagnoses, a system of helicopter ambulances ("actually

cheaper than building hospitals in some remote areas," a planner explains) and a management and medical staff recruited mainly from the United States.

It is important, a government official says, for the new hospital to be "not a showcase, but something Qatari eventually will take over — expensive, but not filled with fancy equipment that will be used rarely."

The down-to-earth attitude is echoed in the plans for primary health care, a much-needed program that now appears to be getting under way. The new blueprint calls for 10 health centers dotted throughout the country, each responsible for the care and records of about 15,000 Qatari and non-Qatari residents.

"One concept we have to establish is that the centers are not only to be visited when something hurts," says a U.S. doctor with extensive Middle East experience who is working with the Qatari.

happy to be married. My father would not have forced me if I was against it. Many of my friends are not married to their cousins — it is a custom which is changing. But in Qatar it is so hard to meet Qatari men! It must be done in secret — which is almost impossible in such a small place — or by chance when families go abroad for medical care, or sometimes the boy might get the girl's number and they will talk for weeks on the phone. The family would be disgraced if they were seen together."

When Samia's cousin returned with his engineering degree from California and they married, he encouraged her to teach and arranged for a live-in maid to be brought from Sri Lanka to care for their new son during class hours.

Affluence and an extended family system provide Qatari the child

care that so many Western working women lack. And unlike Saudi Arabia, it is legal for Qatari working women to drive; yet even this freedom is circumscribed by the family.

"Oh, by law I could have a license, but my husband is afraid for me driving alone," says Samia. "Even if he allowed it, my brothers would not want their sister to be seen driving a car, and they would argue with him. So it all comes to the same thing, doesn't it?"

Samia has a married sister in her thirties who completed only primary school, and her mother is attending government literacy classes. When Samia speaks of them and of her younger sisters, it becomes apparent that among Qatari women, even seven years can make a generation.

"One of my younger sisters is studying interior decoration," she says. "I think this is a wonderful idea for Qatari girls because even if we are teaching for a few years now, we will all end up as housewives. But the youngest — she is 17 — she wants to work on

television! And my parents allow talk about this without discouraging her."

"I notice she wears her abaya now all the time and is trying to

impress them with how responsible she is so they will let her go to Cairo to study. Her friends still go to the Center (Doha's mammoth modern department store) and see

boys, but she has stopped that, too. There are some Qatari girls in television, but my sister? Well, if my brothers allow it, I suppose it will be all right."

— M.J. McC.

The Condition of Women Remains Slowest to Change

Only about 2 percent of the present labor force is female.

in the United States or Britain, as so many of the young Qatari men do. For a while some went to Kuwait or Cairo, but now even these Arab capitals are considered too far afield; today, Doha has its own university where local women are in the majority. Other women are sent to Saudi Arabia, which shares with Qatar the strict Wahhabi version of Islam. Samia's spoken English is so poor that an Egyptian teacher must be called to interpret; she attributes her lack of facility to being refused family permission "to study" somewhere where people speak English.

Following local practice, Samia married her first cousin.

"Yes, I supposed this is an 'arranged' marriage in a way," she says. "But we have known each other all our lives, and we were very

A Young Technocrat Returns

DOHA (IHT) — Khater al-Khater, 30, is the director of engineering at the Ministry of Public Works and oversees the execution of contracts worth more than \$500 million a year on projects ranging from sewers to airports.

He is one of the first wave of Qatari who went abroad for their education and have now returned to become "the first Qatari to hold the top job" in their fields in their own country. Until recently, only a handful of Qatari studied abroad, but this year more than 1,000 Qatari are enrolled in foreign universities, most in the United States. So far, only about 50 Qatari technocrats have returned, but this number is expected to increase rapidly.

As Qatari are only beginning to take hold of the levers of power in their own country, at least the first of these technocrats are assured of top jobs, and their impact on government and the business community is considerable.

Mr. Khater is a handsome man with a direct manner and a winning smile. The action plan on his wall may be for the year 1398 in the Islamic calendar, but his brisk, businesslike style is very much in 1978.

Pinpointing Qatar's needs in his field, Mr. Khater speaks with assurance. "The priority project is to finish the program of school building," he says. "The other urgent schemes are a new airport terminal building and the new general hospital."

In his country, Mr. Khater feels, "the quality of life is gradually improving," but he wants more facilities for recreation and even for shopping, to end the need for Qatari to "just take off for Europe when they need a new suit."

Mr. Khater has upset some businessmen with allegations about Western companies' overpricing in the Gulf. But he has shown contractors that he is ready to support them in struggles to collect payment — often delayed in this part of the world. Action followed his remarks about the need for stricter standards for building materials: a consultant has been given the job of drafting a set of building regulations expected to come into effect next year. It will be the first com-

prehensive building code in the Gulf.

In 1973, when Mr. Khater returned to Doha with a bachelor-of-science degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, the ministry's engineering department had been run by a British expatriate for 20 years. A year ago, Mr. Khater was moved into the top job.

Some Resentment

While the ouster of an expatriate in favor of a young Qatari often arouses some resentment and skepticism about the newcomer's ability to get results, the promotion of Mr. Khater ended a damaging period of hickering between the engineering department and the policymakers on the ruler's palace staff.

Mr. Khater himself is matter-of-fact about the change, which he treats as an inevitable part of Qatar's need to take over management of national affairs. In his year at the helm, he thinks, he has "re-energized" the engineering department.

"He has a positive attitude towards consultants and contractors," according to a veteran consultant in Doha. "If he doesn't like

what you're doing, he tells you so, straight to your face."

Relaxed with both Qatari and Westerners, Mr. Khater dresses in an open-necked shirt for work with consultants and Lebanese and Palestinian assistants, but dons the white robe of national dress for an evening at the Shell Lodge, an exclusive club for oil executives and senior government officials.

Mr. Khater's achievement, however, has been more than simply applying a veneer of U.S. education to his Qatari credentials — although, in a country with few qualified citizens, that already would be something.

He is starting a tradition of public service in his family. A younger brother, Ali al-Khater, director of the Doha municipality, is in charge of organizing the capital for the state visit of Queen Elizabeth of Britain in February.

In five years, educated young Qatari like the Khater may have to set their sights below the top jobs. The painful stage of removing long-serving expatriates is already coming to an end, and competition for jobs is starting among returning graduates. "The technocrats of the 1980s will increasingly need to be meritocrats," Mr. Khater says.

— J.W.

ALTADAMON

AHMED AL-MALKI BUILDINGS

HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALTADAMON GROUP OF COMPANIES

ALTADAMON TRADING & CONSULTING CO.	ALTADAMON TRANSPORT
ALTADAMON ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING CO.	ALTADAMON ALUMINIUM
ALTADAMON FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD	ALTADAMON PLANT HIRE

P.O. Box 634 Doha Qatar Tel. 321575 Telex 4267 Tdamon Dh.

In Doha, Qatar, a new Ramada Hotel is your Aladdin's Lamp.

All the luxury and convenience you desire are at your command.

Completely air-conditioned with 300 magnificent rooms and 63 sumptuous suites, some with private dining rooms. Five fabulous restaurants and snack bars. Entertainment nightly. Swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, shops, laundry and valet service, car rental, air reservations, and all important business services right in the hotel.

Excellent conference facilities for groups up to 450. Located near the Ministry of Commerce, 15 minutes from Doha International airport. Opening early 1979.

RAMADA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

We're building a reputation in the Middle East:

In Doha, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and Dhahran. More than 650 hotels worldwide. For information and reservations contact: London (01)235 5284 - Brussels (02)598 2832 - Frankfurt (0611)23 40 21 Paris (01)946 24 34 - Amsterdam (020)47 29 19 - Göteborg (031)5121 00 - Zurich (01)34 43443 - Tokyo (03)272 3888 - U.S.A. 800-228 2828 - Canada 800-261-3292 (Toronto 868-1112).



شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية (ش.م.ق.)
QAFCO QATAR FERTILISER COMPANY

Qafco doubles capacity

Qafco - Qatar Fertiliser Company (S.A.Q.), located in Umm Said on the Gulf - is currently doubling its fertiliser production capacity to 1,800 metric tons of liquid ammonia and 2,000 metric tons of urea per day.

The factories are managed and their products marketed by the leading Norwegian industrial group, Norsk Hydro, a major fertiliser producer for more than 70 years with wide experience in global marketing. Through regional sales offices and well-established agents, Norsk Hydro takes care of Qafco's world-wide exports of ammonia and urea.

Norsk Hydro



Bygdey allé 2
Oslo 2, Norway

Norsk Hydro



Norsk Hydro (Far East) Ltd.
G.P.O. Box 948 Hong Kong

شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية



Foreign Laborers Form Backbone of the Development Effort

DOHA (IHT) — Qatar imports manpower at all levels. U.S. health and management-development experts plan government projects and overhaul the bureaucracy. French and Scottish engineers work to shorts and hard hats on the sites of future petrochemical plants and Norwegians run the country's big fertilizer operation at Umm Said. In every school and ministry, including the offices of the Emiri palace, a Palestinian, Egyptian or a Briton can be found working.

The backbone of Qatar's development effort is the tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers who are constructing the nation's massive infrastructure projects: Iranians, Bangladeshis,

Indians, Pakistanis, Thais, Koreans, Sri Lankans — perhaps 160,000 foreigners, most of them from poorer, more heavily populated Muslim countries.

Most companies do their own recruiting abroad or work through established agents, and many rehire the same people from job to job.

Haji Mohammed Sherif came to Qatar from a poor agricultural town in what was then West Pakistan 14 years ago. He has learned some English in that time and is now a concrete foreman at a construction site at Umm Said.

"I go home every two or three years," he says. "My six children have all been to some school, thanks be to God, and in a few

years I will go home to them and to my grandchildren."

Haji Mohammed says he could never afford to bring his family to Qatar, where costly rent and food are beyond their means, and where schools for non-Qatari children are scarce and prohibitively expensive. Whether they have lived here for decades or are born here, foreigners cannot become citizens or claim a piece of the welfare pie that is the birthright of every Qatari.

"I am called 'Haji' Mohammed because I have made the pilgrimage. And in a few years I will go home and open a small shop in my village," he says, then fingers his grizzled beard. "What more could I want?"

Haji Mohammed's son-in-law,

Anwar, 32, wants more. A clerk-driver for the same European construction company and sometimes a spokesman for its Pakistani workers (there are no labor unions in Qatar), Anwar says his father-in-law is only 47 but looks so much older because "this desert is not kind to us."

"This is a place only for making money," says Anwar. "There is no other thing in life here." Anwar was a station master in Pakistan, but found he could make three times as much in Qatar as a laborer.

The two men live in quarters provided by the company, six bunks to a room with plastic shopping bags nailed to the wall to hold personal belongings. They are fed to their liking at company expense; in the

company kitchen, North Indian, South Indian, Thai and Pakistani cooks work over four giant pots to satisfy different tastes. Next door can be seen a tennis court and barbells at the camp of the aristocrats of the manual labor force, the well-organized Koreans.

The life of immigrant workers in Qatar ranges from hard to dull. It is made bearable, according to Anwar, by the way people from the same village or province stick together and by planning what they will do with their money.

Oil boom success stories wafting back to remote villages or relatively rich returnees to urban areas across the Gulf make many would-be laborers so desperate to cash in on the bonanza they become the prey

of unscrupulous or illegitimate labor brokers.

According to Americans who have worked on Doha construction sites with Pakistanis, this is a typical tale: An unskilled or semiskilled worker is promised papers, passage and a job by an "agent" to whom he pays the equivalent of up to \$400. The villager then treks — sometimes for days — to a beach rendezvous where he is packed into a boat with others like himself and subsequently dropped off along the Qatari shore. He wades in and may find a place to sleep with other Pakistanis, who are lodged a dozen or more to a room or in makeshift quarters on a job site. With luck, he then finds a job himself.

Yet for many immigrant labor-

ers, whether they enter and stay legally or not, the opportunity to earn up to \$10 or even \$25 a day is far better than earning next to nothing or being unemployed at

home. And while the life of foreign workers here is not easy, Qatar treats its foreign work force better than some other nearby countries.

— M.J. Mc

Arab-Americans Sought For 'Unique Advantage'

DOHA (IHT) — This nation relies heavily on non-Qatari Arabs to staff the government bureaucracy. Compared to an estimated 10,000 Qataris in the work force, there are more than 15,000 non-Qataris: Egyptians and Sudanese, Palestinians, Lebanese and Jordanians.

Egyptians are numerous in the school system. Many of them have archconservative religious backgrounds, a fact that is appreciated in Qatar. Egyptians also predominate in Qatar's state-controlled broadcasting services and in its press agency.

Palestinians, the second largest group, started coming here to work 30 years ago, even before oil promised a bonanza. More recently, skilled Palestinian refugees have arrived, helped by the solidarity that each Arab expatriate group feels for its kin.

Qatar, perhaps more than any other Gulf state, seeks to make maximum use of expatriate Arab advisers and to minimize the role of Western consultants, perhaps because it is felt that Arabic-speaking administrators are essential.

In particular, Qatar actively tries to attract Arab-Americans — men of Arab origin who have completed their studies in the United States and have had a professional career there. "We think Arab-Americans offer a unique advantage," an official says. "They have an Arab commitment, and they have learned the American approach — open-minded and problem-solving."

Not everyone stays, but those who do reinforce another pattern in Qatar: a reaction against British methods, which are associated with pre-independence, and a fascination with the American way, particularly with U.S.-style education and U.S. experts.

A Palestinian who is part of this new wave is Hisham Qaddumi, 38, who holds the job of technical

adviser to Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani. Working out of an office in the ruler's palace, Qaddumi is part of a team of technical advisers — some Qataris, some who are other Arabs — who share the responsibility for decisionmaking on development.

Before he joined the ruler's team Mr. Qaddumi graduated from the University of Texas in 1965 with degrees in architectural engineering and economics and then worked in the Austin area, where he married his American wife. In 1974, he "got a phone call." The Qatari governor had heard of him and invited him to come to Doha.

"We try to have a pragmatic approach, so pragmatic it borders on enlightened opportunism," he says. "When Qatari planners were blocked from expanding the capital because of landowners' exorbitant prices, Sheikh Khalifa launched a massive earth-project extending the town's western beaches into the Gulf. At a \$1 million stroke, Qatar gained a port, a bay and a great deal of government land."

"Now we have more control over how people build, because this is starting from scratch," Mr. Qaddumi says. His office has prepared an imposing overall design, a must, conforming to its outlines — effect, zoning regulations have been created.

Mr. Qaddumi was an early active supporter of the new Doha Club, a country club with an Olympic-sized swimming pool, squash courts, library, restaurant and nightly films on video cassette. "Young expatriate families are increasingly willing to stay on an extra year or more because amenities like the club are becoming available — and it is Qatar's gain," he says. The club attracts a relaxed mix of "Westerners," Arab expatriates and, increasingly, young Qataris.

— J.

ALMANA

Helped to complete the following projects on time

- 1 - KOBE STEEL-QATAR STEEL MILL; 2 - MITSUBISHI CORPORATION-RAS ABU FOMAS POWER & WATER STATION; 3 - MITSUBISHI - CHIYODA-QATAR FERTILIZER UREA PLANT; 4 - MITSUBISHI - CHIYODA-N.G.L. ON-SHORE O.G.P.C.; 5 - MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES-N.G.L. OFF-SHORE O.G.P.C. and many others.



MANCO

Our mechanical, civil and electrical subsidiary has over 350 expatriate technicians ready and fully equipped to carry out any type of project, either as a contract team or independently.



TRANSPORT

This company is under the management of Korean Express of Seoul, with over 50 expatriates with technical expertise on all types and kinds of transport. We have more than 50 heavy trailers, some with a capacity of up to 400 tons, which can carry all types of loads to any point in the Middle East.



SKYLINE TRAVEL

We have a full staff of experts ready to handle your every query or requirement in travel, tourism or air cargo to every corner of the world out of our modern offices in the centre of Doha.



ALMANA BANKING & FINANCE CO.

This company offers all kinds of financial transactions.



INECO

Specialists in all types of industrial insulations.



ALMANA TRADING COMPANY

Brings the best of world markets to the Middle East.

P.O. BOX 491, DOHA, QATAR. Tel: 26296 (5 lines), 27000 and 325177. Telex: DH 4221 MANCO, DH 4328 MANA. Cable: ALMANCO.

Branches in DUBAI, ABU DHABI and SAUDI ARABIA.

AGENTS FOR

CITROEN

AGENTS FOR

PEUGEOT

GPR (Qatar)

Let us show you short cuts in construction.

Through our years in international construction we have carried out numerous large and technically advanced projects. Often on a design-construct basis.

By applying new ideas and methods, by introducing technical alternatives we have completed many projects in record time. And often ahead of schedule.



Hospital in Benghazi, Libya, Turkey.



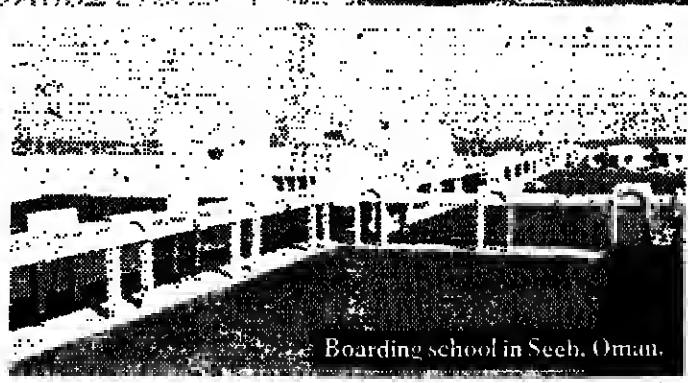
Water tower in Hylle, Sweden.



Landvetter International Airport, Sweden, joint venture.



Television House in Muscat, Oman.



Boarding school in Seeb, Oman.

SKANSKA



سكانسكا

Oman: Skanska P.O. Box 604 Muscat, Tel. 701 388 Telex 3243

Saudi Arabia: Skanska Middle East P.O. Box 1222 Jeddah, Tel. 57492 Telex 401031

Sweden: Skanska International Division Fack S-201 10 Malmö, Tel. +46-40-14 40 00 Telex 32247 Skanska S

London Metals Market

(Platinum in sterling per metric ton)			
	Today	Previous	Change
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
3 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
6 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
9 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
15 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
18 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
21 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
24 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
27 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
30 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
33 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
36 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
39 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
42 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
45 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
48 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
51 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
54 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
57 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
60 months	774.00	774.00	0.00

London Commodities

(Platinum in sterling per metric ton)			
	Today	Previous	Change
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
3 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
6 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
9 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
15 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
18 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
21 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
24 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
27 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
30 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
33 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
36 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
39 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
42 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
45 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
48 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
51 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
54 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
57 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
60 months	774.00	774.00	0.00

COCA

(Platinum in sterling per metric ton)			
	Today	Previous	Change
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
3 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
6 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
9 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
12 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
15 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
18 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
21 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
24 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
27 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
30 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
33 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
36 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
39 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
42 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
45 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
48 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
51 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
54 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
57 months	774.00	774.00	0.00
60 months	774.00	774.00	0.00

ADVERTISING

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED

(CDRs)

Under reference to its advertisement of 6th

September 1978 the undersigned an-

nounces that the offer made by Allied

Breweries Limited for the whole of the

issued share capital not already owned of J.

Lyons & Company Limited has been

accepted.

Consequently the deposited property of all

outstanding CDRs of ordinary shares and

of 7% conv. ord. pref. shares of J. Lyons

& Company Limited has been converted

into shares Allied Breweries Limited.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY

COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 19th December 1978.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 27, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Dollar			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Convertible Bonds

Dollar Bonds			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Bondrate-Index

Base Dec. 31, 1964 = 100

Previous

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Brussels

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Brussels			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Frankfurt

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Frankfurt			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

London

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

London			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Paris

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Paris			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

Zurich

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Zurich			
	12/11/78	12/12/78	12/13/78
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

NYSE Closing Prices December 27

12 Month Stock			
	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.
1M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
3M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
6M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
9M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16
12M	11 1/16	11 1/16	11 1/16

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100% High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100%

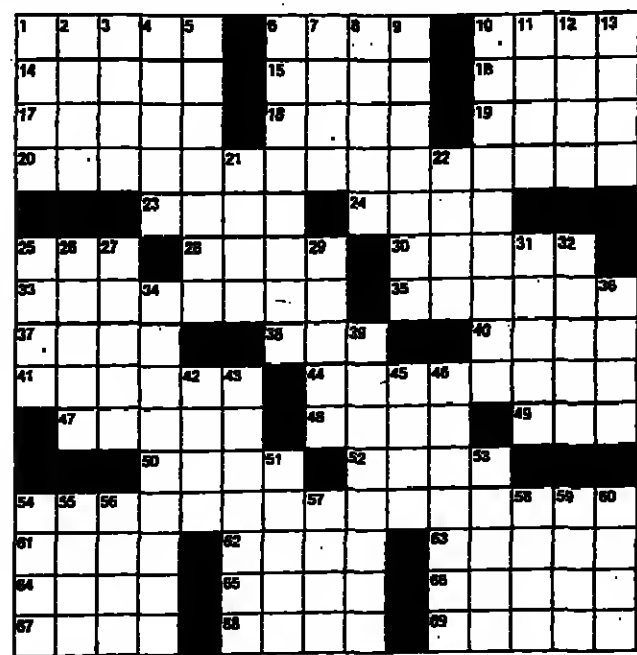
12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Y

[illegible]

۵۵ اصل اصل

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- He saw angels on a ladder
 - "Two Mules for Sister..." 1969 film
 - Apparatus
 - Absecon
 - Allowance for waste
 - V.I.P. of India
 - Jewish month
 - Culture medium
 - Outside: Prefix
 - Promptly
 - Variety of quartz, used as a gem
 - Young oyster
 - Gypsy
 - Greek letters
 - "Sesame Street" grouch
 - February birthstone
 - "...waters are sweet": Prov. 9:17
 - Garb for 16
 - Across
 - The way, in Chinese philosophy
 - Exchange premium
 - Original
 - Kind of chance
- DOWN**
- Napoleon won here in 1806
 - Came to earth
 - Price
 - Food fish
 - Outranked by Carmichael
 - Parish hit song: 1929
 - Greek craft
 - Runs the harvester
 - One of the Fates
 - Heavy outer garment
 - Apiece
 - Disturbance
 - Cart
 - Securely fixed
 - Grate
 - Khayyam and Bradley
 - Worth
 - Stow
 - Cold
 - Controlling
 - Duration
 - restriction
 - Wooden pegs
 - Unrestricted opportunity
 - Smell (suspect)
 - School assignments
 - Natural resources
 - At ease
 - Lake in the Sierra Nevada
 - Al Capp's Hawkins
 - Boast
 - Asian apparition
 - Season
 - White or blue river
 - Network of nerves
 - Gobs
 - Kind of gin

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	16	61	Fair	MAJORIO	12	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	40	Overcast	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	4	40	Cloudy
BATH	10	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	25	Snow
BELGRADE	4	39	Mist	MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Mist	NEW YORK	2	36	Sunny
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	Mist	OSLO	-1	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Rain	PARIS	1	34	Mist
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	12	54	Mist
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	SOFIA	4	39	Mist
EDINBURGH	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Mist
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	1	34	N.A.
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	10	50	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	50	Mist
HELSINKI	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Overcast	VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	WASHINGTON	1	34	Sunny
LISBON	15	59	Showers	ZURICH	6	43	Fair
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada for 7700

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 1:00 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss francs. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SP 73.55	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 66.00
(d) 2nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 3rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 4th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 5th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 6th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 7th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 8th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 9th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 10th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 11th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 12th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 13th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 14th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 15th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 16th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 17th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 18th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 19th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 20th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 21st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 22nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 23rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 24th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 25th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 26th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 27th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 28th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 29th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 30th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 31st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 32nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 33rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 34th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 35th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 36th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 37th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 38th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 39th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 40th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 41st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 42nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 43rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 44th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 45th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 46th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 47th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 48th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 49th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 50th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 51st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 52nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 53rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 54th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 55th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 56th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 57th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 58th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 59th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 60th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 61st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 62nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 63rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 64th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 65th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 66th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 67th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 68th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 69th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 70th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 71st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 72nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 73rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 74th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 75th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 76th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 77th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 78th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 79th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 80th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 81st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 82nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 83rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 84th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 85th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 86th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 87th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 88th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 89th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 90th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 91st Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 92nd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 93rd Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 94th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 95th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 96th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 97th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 98th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 99th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00
(d) 100th Bond Fund	SP 70.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 72.00

PEANUTS



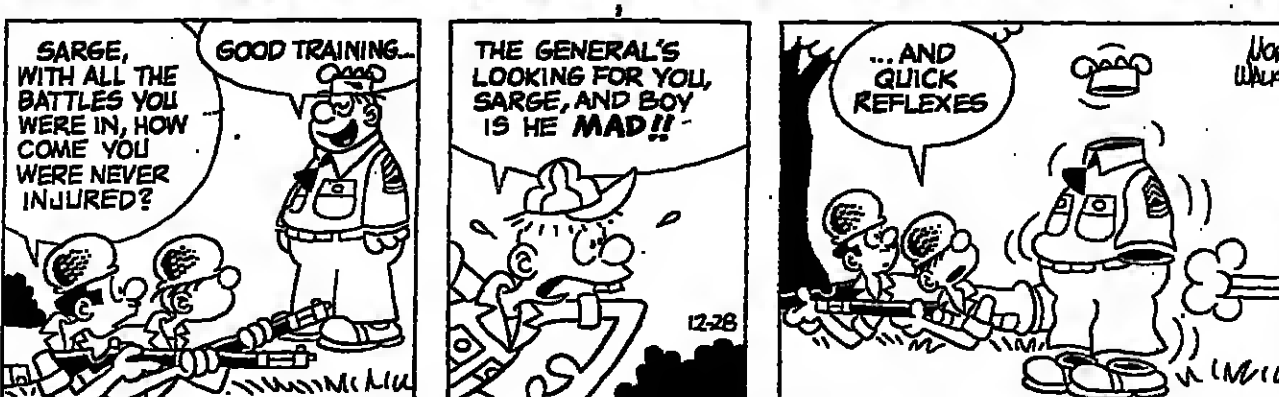
B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

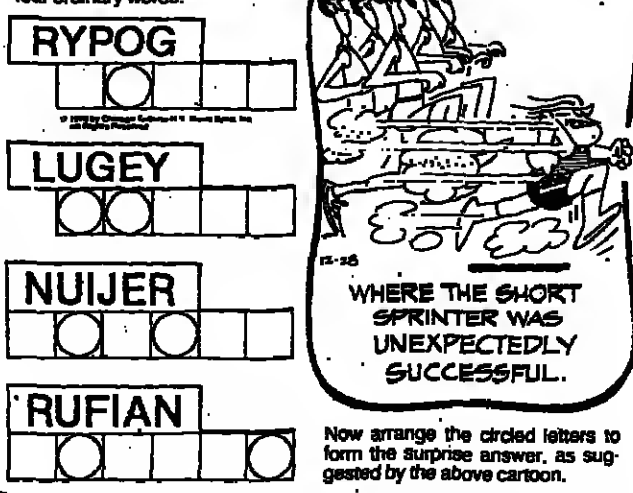


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: IN THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HANDY BRAVE TYPIST PALACE
Answer: There's an extra letter amid "stuffed" papers—MAYBE! "PER-H-APS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ON HUMAN NATURE

By Edward O. Wilson. Harvard. 260 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT WAS fun but essentially unenjoyable when writers like Robert Ardrey and Desmond Morris informed us that people obey the same behavioral laws as apes and monkeys. After all, the serious ethologists were sticking to their guns, their bees and their sticklebacks. But now comes Edward O. Wilson, bearing heavy credentials: he is Frank B. Baird Jr. Professor of Science and Curator of Entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. And in his new book, "On Human Nature," the third volume in a trilogy of which "The Insect Societies" (1971) and "Sociobiology: The New Synthesis" (1975) formed the first two parts, Wilson is assuming more or less the same thing that the ethological popularizers did. "The question of interest," he writes, "is no longer whether human social behavior is genetically determined; it is to what extent. The accumulated evidence for a large hereditary component is more detailed and compelling than most persons, including even geneticists, realize. I will go further: it already is decisive."

Indeed, so certain is Wilson of this premise that he doesn't put the emphasis of "On Human Nature" on arguing its validity. True, the foundation of the book rests on four chapters devoted to the genetic basis of, respectively, aggression, sex, altruism and religion in human behavior. And true, in these four chapters he attempts to refine some recent ethological insights, arguing, for instance, against Konrad Lorenz and Erik Fromm, that "human aggression cannot be explained as either a dark-angelic flaw or a bestial instinct," but rather—and the distinction here is fine but decisive—that "Human beings are strongly predisposed to respond with unreasoning hatred to external threats and to escalate their hostility sufficiently to overwhelm the source of the threat by a respectably wide margin of safety." But "On Human Nature" is not basically a description of biologically programmed man.

Nor is Wilson much concerned with defending the evidence for genetically determined behavior. The proofs he refers to are familiar by and large—that animal biology evolved in such-and-such a way, and that all we need to do to confirm that human behavior is bounded by evolution is to compare the behavior of "lower" animal species, such as apes and insects, with that of "contemporary societies whose culture and economic practices most closely approximate those that prevailed during prehistory." But Wilson is scarcely rigorous in his marshaling of evidence. As he explains in his preface, his book (as the earlier two books in the trilogy

had been) "is not a work of science. It is a work about science."

No, what Wilson is really preoccupied with here are the implicit clues for humankind of the daring truth that our behavior is rooted in our heredity. The implications, as he presents the may be divided for purposes of a description into categories major or minor, although those that he treats as comparatively minor seem as thing enough.

Who, after all, can ignore a suggestion that "the biological significance of sex has been misinterpreted by the theoreticians of Judaism and Christianity," because we consider human sexual behavior in the evolutionary framework, then it appears that its primary is not procreation, but instead enhance male-female bonding? The point that homosexual which Wilson suggests may "normal in a biological sense," been wrongly condemned for being counterproductive? "How genes predisposing their carrier toward homosexuality sprang through the population if homosexuals have no children? One answer is that their close relatives could have had more children as a result of their presence."

Enhancing Mental Reproduction. But the two major implications that Wilson addresses—the dilemmas with which he frames entire book—these are too daring in their scope. One of them is resolved with an effort—namely, the dilemma implied by the "naturalists" that "species beyond the imperatives created its genetic history." For if Wilson correct when he asserts that human mind is a device for survival and reproduction, and reason just one of its various techniques, then it makes sense, as he fur suggests, to shape our social group around whatever will enhance survival and reproduction of mind.

But what of the further dilemma implied by this resolution—namely, the question, as Wilson frames it, "Which of the censor and moralists (in the human mind) should obeyed and which ought might be curtailed or sublimated? What, especially of Wilson's solution to that dilemma, which I understand it, is that, given genetically inherited need for a group myth, we ought to shuck it false ones suggested by tradition, religions and Marxism, and brace instead the core of scientific materialism, which he names evolutionary epic—the myth we will ever have?" Does Wilson's reasoning sound faintly circular and self-serving, given that his entire book, premised on scientific materialism and the evolutionary epic? Also a touch arrogant: "Have comprehended the vast expanse of the world? Come, tell me all of it if you know," Wilson quotes, bearing Job. And answers: "We [scientists] do know and have told."

Nevertheless they do and have priests of the new religion. Before we embrace it, some of us want to see for ourselves the genes that determine religious thinking.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, book reviewer for The New Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The only bridge term borrowed from the boxing ring is the uppercut, an attempt to deliver a knockout punch from below. In bridge, the operation always concerns the trump suit, and the idea is to improve partner's prospects of trump tricks by forcing an overruff.

In the simplest form of an uppercut, a player ruffs with a singleton trump queen to promote his partner's singleton king. But spot cards will often serve this turn for this purpose, and repeated uppercuts may be needed. An uppercut is never called for by a defender who has more trumps than his partner. The East player on the diagramed deal did not understand this, and suffered cruel and unusual punishment as a result.

North-South proceeded slowly to four hearts after North had opened the bidding with one club. North's rebid of one no-trump, with a hand containing a singleton in partner's spade suit, would be favored by many experts in preference to a rebid of the five-card club suit.

West led the diamond queen, and South won in dummy with the ace and threw two diamonds on

dummy's top clubs. He then spade, and East took the cashed the diamond king, played his last club. South ruff his hand, ruffed a spade in dummy and led a diamond.

East ruffed with the seven, some ill-formed idea of an uppercut. He would have been delirious making this indiscreet move, he had considered two points: could have at most two base, an uppercut was not called. And South's remaining trick were all clearly higher than eight, so he would be ruffing in any event.

South overruffed and rethis tricky position:

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠	K54	♠	109	♠	AK108	♠	QJ7
♥	Q	♥	QJ	♥	Q	♥	Q
♦	AK865	♦	AK865	♦	AK865	♦	AK865
♣	AK865	♣	AK865	♣	AK865	♣	AK865

South needed four of the 14 tricks, and would clearly succeed by scoring a ruff with dummy's small trump. So he led the spade jack. West had with the nine, a genuine attitude uppercut.

South overruffed, ruffed

The Battle Continues for Tommie Smith, Black Power's Messenger at '68 Olympics

By Neil Amdur

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 27 (NYT) — They challenged him on the first day of class with greetings like, "Hey, man, what's happening?"

And right away, Tommie Smith et them straight. "Back off," he said. "I ain't your man. My name is Ommie, but I'm old enough to be your daddy, so put a handle to my name. It's Coach Smith."

Tommie Smith has not changed. A little older, a lot wiser, a trifle kinder than the lean, lanky runner who once held 11 track and field records at the same time. 11 years after he sent shock waves through the sports establishment with his victory-stand statement at the Mexico City Olympics, the 6-foot-3-inch Smith still is walking as tall as the day his stiff, wad right arm carried its message of social awareness.

"I don't melt for anybody, not for society," the 34-year-old said, walking confidently toward a morning soccer class at Santa Monica College, where he is a physical education instructor and coach. "If I wear a coat and it's because I want to wear a coat, and if I talk differently than I did in Mexico City, it's because I read some and became an educated man."

A New Awareness

Ten years ago, Smith, John Carlos, Lee Evans, Larry James, Vince Matthews and other black athletes are labeled rebels for mixing politics and sport. Now, the headlines in Mexico City, Munich and Montreal are written into the social consciousness of sports.

"They were the social pioneers in a world of sports," Dr. Bruce Ogilvie, a professor of clinical psychology at San Jose State University, observed recently. "But it's a shame that the significance of the victory-stand gesture by Smith and Carlos was lost at the time. It was a body-language statement as eloquent as any words, the most powerful statement ever delivered by young, nonpolitical figures. Yet it was totally misrepresented."

The memory of the two black sprinters in the Olympic Stadium is not totally forgotten. Every so often, Smith receives a letter or overhears a student pointing toward him, as if history had walked past. Several weeks ago, a middle-aged white man approached Smith on the dirt track at the two-year college. The man had agreed with what Smith was saying in Mexico but disagreed with where it was done.

His Contribution

"A lot of people still look at it as a derogatory gesture," said Smith, who holds a master's degree in sociology. "That's their prerogative. I didn't and still don't. I did what I did because I felt it, not because someone told me to do it. I felt it was my contribution, not only to all people but especially to athletes to let them know they do have a place in life."

That place for athletes identified with the Olympic Project for Human Rights only now is beginning to emerge. If the Brooklyn Dodgers of the 1950s were romanticized as the "Boys of Summer," the black track and field athletes of the '60s may be remembered as "the lost tribe," an exciting, warm band that wandered, struggled and survived fright and bitterness.

Smith recalled that they were a loosely knit group with a lot to say, not enough words to cover the subject, but they had feelings, a sense of commitment, and they were not afraid to let their emotions hang out.

Much Frustration

Almost all of the group — Smith, Carlos, Evans, Matthews, John Smith, to name just a few — have been married and divorced, and some are now remarried. Some good jobs were lost because of what happened in Mexico and Munich and other jobs because of impatience or bitterness. Flirtations with the track often wound up in frustration. Accepting jobs in Africa, which Evans, Matthews, Otis Burrell and Leon Coleman did as coaches, often wound up in frustration.

"I've often thought about it," Tommie Smith said, recalling the tumult of the times. "We needed

outlets. We had none. We got to school, worked our butts off, needed releases. Our wives were there. We didn't have any jobs. We were hustling. We were scuffling. We didn't go about beating up anybody, but it was just the time. We were great athletes, the world's best."

"Then you looked around and saw the white athletes driving nice cars and living in nice apartments and you thought, 'How in the hell is this happening?' It just depressed you. A lot of pressure. We should have had, but we didn't. Too much was expected of us all the way around."

"It created social chaos in their lives," said Ogilvie, who has talked extensively with other athletes, coaches and sociologists about that period. "Most paid more than the price they could afford."

Still Trailing

James, the silver medalist behind Evans in the 400-meter dash at Mexico City, was one of the few whose first marriage survived. Better and disillusioned for several years after the Games, James believes he still is playing catch-up professionally.

"Pioneers always suffer," said James, now an assistant director of athletics at Stockton State (N.J.) College. "They're the ones who derive the least out of their product, who get kicked for those of us who live better. We were hard on our families. Like a rubber band that is held back, held back and then just explodes."

The explosion was felt. And while society rejected their intense, often boisterous style, as it had difficulty accepting Jackie Robinson in baseball, the intent was recognized.

"Look at how many times somebody could have done it," Smith said, seated in the stands at a young couple's wedding in the far corner of the stadium. "I won't say Jesse Owens could have done it. But oppression didn't start in 1936. Black athletes didn't start winning gold medals in '36. The '68 situation between John and me was a contribution in our own way."

I think blacks doing comm-

onals on television and some of the other times they've made absolutely can be traced to what these athletes were saying then," said Bud Winter, who is white and who coached the amazing "Speed City" crew of Smith, Carlos, Evans and Co. at San Jose State. "What they did was a breakthrough. It all followed after that."

At the time, the athletes often argued among themselves, divided geographically, spiritually and by personal differences over whether to cash in on their talent by keeping quiet or to speak out. Now, all but one of them, they look back with pride rather than anger.

"I think what we did was very significant," says Matthews, a New Yorker and a two-time Olympian, who was banned from all future Olympics for his victory-stand display in Munich. "It opened another door. Some people chump it, but it was real important at the time."

He Regrets Nothing

"I don't have any regrets," says Carlos, the bronze medalist behind Smith in the 200 at Mexico. "Maybe a lot more people were aware of what the Mexico issue was all about after that."

"I benefited from it personally," James said. "It opened my eyes. When I came along at age 20, I thought everything was hunky-dory. Then, all of a sudden, my eyes were opened wide. It was as if I had been blind and could see."

More than any single figure, Tommie Smith embodied the group's competitive spirit and personal values. The son of a sugarcane sharecropper from Clarksville, Texas, Smith rode a labor bus to California at the age of 4 and let his high-knee lift on the track speak for him.

Wary of Strangers

Often characterized as intense and aloof, but equally sensitive, he recently was elected to the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, an honor that touched him deeply. He also continues to wear the ring given to him by the U.S. Olympic Committee in 1968 despite the attempts by some committee mem-

bers to discredit him after Mexico City.

"I've been bitten by dogs before," he said. "But that doesn't mean I shouldn't have a pet."

Smith also is not afraid to speak up now although he is careful about revealing too much of himself to strangers. He is well-read and has traveled extensively from California to Ohio during the six years he was coach and athletic director at Oberlin College. What he has seen worries him.

"The athletic scene is worse now than it was in '68," he said. "There's too many other acts of survival that one has to go through before he can live in this society. And equality isn't one of them."

"Being black in this society is very abstract now. Nobody knows what's on a black person's mind now when it comes to equality anymore because you have people who don't really care. There's too many other things on their mind — taxes, inflation, wars in other countries. The racial situation is being blocked by the realities of life."

No Major Change

Ironically, it is yesterday's heroes who are trying to prepare today's youth for what Smith believes will be another major racial crisis within three years. Carlos heads a program — the John Carlos Youth Mental and Physical Development League — in Los Angeles. Matthews has returned from Nigeria and is working in the program planning division of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Queens, N.Y. Bob Beamon, the Olympic long-jump champion in Mexico City and the world record-holder, is coaching at United States International University in San Diego. Wayne Collett, the silver medalist in the 400 at Munich, who also was banned for his victory-stand display, is an attorney in Los Angeles.

What amazes Smith and others is that no major orientation of blacks has occurred in athletics since 1968. "Where are those minds?" Smith said. "I've been asked, 'Well, Smith, why can't you start it?' As soon as I put my foot in the door, I'm closed out. It used to be because I wasn't qualified. Now I'm qualified, but it's going to take a conglomeration of minds getting



While officials and an Australian sprinter, Peter Norman, stood at attention for the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Tommie Smith (center) and John Carlos gave the black power salute at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico. Smith won the 200 meters and Carlos was third.

together with some kind of backing to do it."

Smith says he is not talking about militancy but about a program, a national program. He says

he is ready to help. He stood up. He honored the flag. "I'm very proud to be what I am," he says. But the gap has widened, and time is running out.

College Basketball: Big Time, Big Business

By Fred Rothenberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — The scene was Winford Boynes' living room in Oklahoma City. Two hours of academia were giving the high school star a lesson in basketball recruiting.

Boyes' father, Gillman, wanted me in the living room. Boynes' father, "Denny" Crum, was on me to go on the back 50 so we could talk alone. It was a going war and they almost blew. My mother finally did a truce and threw everyone of the house.

"Crum was supposed to come back at 9 the next morning, but showed up at 7:30. The San Francisco people were at a hamburger joint across the street. It was like a stake-out — and when they saw 'rum' come to my house, they rushed right over."

"This kind of stuff was going on for three months. At first I enjoyed it, but then got tired of it. It's incredible what some of these schools do if they put their mind to it."

"It was an unreal situation. Brown men fighting over an 18-year-old. It was like two kids fighting over a lollipop."

Everybody Wanted Him

Boyes, who chose Gillman and San Francisco over Crum, and Louisville and is now a rookie with the New Jersey Nets, was recruited by some 360 schools, and it wasn't because of his college board scores. College basketball today is less college and more basketball. The coaches admit that there is more pressure to win and, consequently, more cheating — i.e., buying of high school talent.

It's all big business now and the successful teams make the most money. Kentucky, last season's national

champion, grossed \$1.66 million, \$250,000 of which came from making the Final Four of the NCAA Tournament. The basketball program showed profits of nearly \$700,000 — more than the profits for Kentucky's 1977 football program, the traditional moneymaker in college sports.

"College basketball has kept me out of the fund-raising business, and I hate begging money," said J.D. Morgan, athletic director at UCLA, which has won more basketball titles than any other school.

"Basketball programs make more economic sense than football."

It is also much easier to turn a basketball program around than a football program. Only five players take the court at a time, and it often takes just one standout 7-footer to get the alumni to remember their college.

Little Iowa College, a basketball nonentity north of New York City, hired an aggressive head coach, Jim Valvano, three years ago after a 4-19 season. Last year Valvano lured a star freshman, Jeff Rutland, away from recruiters for Kentucky and Indiana, and the Gaels finished the season, with him, 17-10. This year, their sights are on the NCAA tournament.

"It didn't cost us very much more to win than it did to lose," said Brother John Driscoll, the school president who hired Valvano and made the commitment to big-time basketball at Iowa.

Rutland, the nation's leading freshman scorer and rebounder, brought an instant respectability. That's what the new freshman-eligible rule can do for a program. Earvin Johnson arrived at Michigan State last year and the Spartans won the Big-10 title for the first time in 20 years.

Coaches are almost universal in their distaste for the freshman-eligible rule. They say freshmen need a year away from the pressure so they can adjust to the rigors of college basketball. However, when they do not adjust or do not make the starting lineup right away, the result is more sophomore transfers.

"Freshmen transfer so much they need a revolving door," said Notre

Dame's coach, Digger Phelps. "There's no loyalty any more to picking a school. They enroll at one school, have an argument with the head coach and go elsewhere."

Two Strong Rules

The freshmen-eligible rule and the NCAA's recent limit of 15 basketball scholarships for any 4-year period have all but ended the chance for another UCLA dynasty. The Bruins won 10 out of 12 NCAA championships during 1964-75.

Phelps may not like the system, but he understands it. Last year he recruited a star freshman, Kelly Tripucka, who led the Fighting Irish to fourth place in the NCAA tournament.

Phelps knows that if he does not chase down the freshmen who can play Division I basketball right away, someone else will. And Phelps and many other coaches say that many of those chased and with the player receiving illegal inducements of cars, apartments and money.

"I was a cancer right now that's terminal," said Phelps. "There's more cheating out there. Plane rides, tickets, clothes, money. Anything somebody wants, somebody will give it to him."

It is not surprising that players take money and other inducements. How many 17-year-olds can resist that kind of temptation? It is not surprising that coaches make such offers. How many 40-year-old coaches want to lose their jobs?

"I was fortunate to have had a way out," said Bob Cousy, former coach at Boston College, who said he went into the business world rather than become a college basketball coach. "If not, I would have done what everyone else did."

"With today's end-justifies-the-means philosophy, it's fair to say that every level of recruiting gets into gray areas. You're allowed to maintain your principles, but as you go down the ladder, it's almost impossible if you're working on the upper rungs."

How did it get that way? Money, television and greater national interest seem to be the best answers.

You don't hear about many

track and tennis coaches being fired," said Dean Smith, basketball coach at North Carolina. "There's just not that much interest. When there's interest, there's pressure."

In the minor sports there's no pressure to fill the big fieldhouses, like Kentucky's 23,000-seat Rupp Arena. After the scandals of the early 1950s and early 1960s, basketball programs turned away from the big-city arenas and the fixers and tried to insulate their programs in newly constructed campus courts.

A Winner Is Needed

And only winning teams fill those arenas and are seen on television.

Penn State, for example, sold only seven season tickets for basketball last season, then fired its longtime coach, John Bach, Dick Harter was brought in, and season ticket sales are over 1,000.

In the last three seasons, only 20 teams were seen on the 35 national television games, not including the NCAA tournament games. Notre Dame and UCLA were tops with eight appearances. Marquette had seven, Michigan and Maryland five and Kentucky four.

This year, the same elite basketball schools dominate the national schedule. There will be, however, seven newcomers, including four schools that had last year's freshmen sensations — Michigan State and Johnson, Duke and Eugene Banks, Kansas and Darrall Valentine and Southern Cal and Cliff Robinson.

"Television has brought the alumni face to face with their alma mater," said Gene Smithson of Wichita State. "He gives more money and he expects more than a pat on the back. The alum is not satisfied with a 500 season any more."

So the pressure to get these blue-chip high school seniors is felt in many areas. The major victim is the Division I coach himself. A survey of the 202 schools that have played Division I basketball continuously from 1967 to 1978 revealed that only 20 coaches — 10 percent — have stayed at the same school over that 12-year period.

More Turnover Now

The survey also indicated that coaches are currently changing jobs at a greater rate than ever before. There were 31 coaching changes — 15 percent — during 1967-68; 36 changes — 18 percent — during 1972-73, and 54 changes — 27 percent — during 1977-78.

"Recruiting is so intensified now that promises and offers are constantly being made," said Dave Gavett, the coach at Providence and the 1980 Olympic coach. "After promising the player the world, it's almost impossible for the coach to have the player's respect. He can't coach him, so he eventually gets fired or quits."

Joe Vancian, former coach at Yale and now executive secretary of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, said coaches used to be teachers, members of the faculty. "But now university administrators see basketball as income-producing. Like in any big business, you can't produce the revenue, you're out of a job."

(This is the first article in a series.)



Kevin Keegan

Keegan Voted Europe's Best In '78 Soccer

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan, 27, an Englishman who plays soccer for West Germany's Hamburg team, has been named Europe's player of the year by the authoritative Football Magazine.

Keegan narrowly outpolled Hans Krankl of Austria.

Keegan, who last year left his home team of Liverpool to sign with Hamburg, was second in the 1977 poll to Alan Simonsen of Monchengladbach.

This year, a jury of 26 newsmen from 26 countries gave Keegan the Golden Football trophy by seven votes over Krankl. The Austrian, who last year played for Rapid Vienna, now plays for Barcelona.

Robby Rensenbrink of Anderlecht, Belgium, was third in the balloting.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	22	4	51	132
Pittsburgh	18	12	42	112
N.Y. Rangers	19	11	42	108
Atlanta	19	14	41	146

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	11	17	29	121
Vancouver	12	16	31	136
St. Louis	7	23	19	102
Colorado	6	23	18	94

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	24	6	51	141
Los Angeles	13	14	31	122
Pittsburgh	12	15	31	132
Detroit	8	17	21	110
Washington	8	21	23	104

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	23	4	32	105
Toronto	17	14	32	110
Buffalo	14	12	36	116
Minnesota	12	17	29	104

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	2	24	11	11
N.Y. Islanders	2	24	11	11
N.Y. Rangers	2	24	11	11
N.Y. Islanders	2	24	11	11

A Carbon-Copy Horse Till Now

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Most letters from Sparse Grey Hackle are about trout fishing, but not all. Recently Sparse read a magazine piece about the Morgan breed of light harness horses and was shocked, he writes, by two things:

"One was the breeders are tampering with the conformation of the Morgan, which has always stood 14 hands one inch and weighed 1,000 pounds, by lengthening his legs three inches without increasing his weight; the other is the implication that the breeding of the Morgan is not known. This is untrue."

Then, writing from what he calls "fallible memory," Sparse reports that the progenitor of the breed, called Justin Morgan, was a descendant of the thoroughbred founding father, Eclipse, and was horse-napped during the American Revolution while his owner, a British officer, was in the army.

Sparse adds that Justin Morgan, the horse had no name during his lifetime; Justin Morgan was his owner — "preserved such incredible prepotency that all Morgan horses from that time to this, have been carbon copies of that cheerful, indomitable little horse."

Some Agreement

John Hervey, the foremost authority on standardbreds, confirms Sparse in part, writing that the Morgan family was "for a lengthy period of the 19th century, the most popular and widely distributed tribe of light harness horses in the world." It is hardly surprising that Hervey disagrees with Sparse in some areas because:

"The horse known to history as Justin Morgan (though never in his lifetime so called), is in many ways a fascinating figure around which myth, legend, tradition and romance have played for 150 years. Mixed with this has been also much controversy, dispute and collar-and-elbow rough-and-tumble literary and other hardscrabbling; hence nothing is more difficult than to give any thoroughly acceptable account of his origin and life story. At every step we are confronted by flat contradictions, vague or discrepant statements, conflicting testimonies and (most to be deplored) that acrimony, truculence and abuse that was so often a conspicuous feature of these old-time pedigrees. For wars they were, fought with a grim persistence and animosity that sometimes stopped little short of bloodshed."

Horse of Another Color

According to Hervey, it wasn't Justin Morgan who was horse-napped, but his sire, called True Briton or Beautiful Bay and in his last years, Traveler. And the scene of the crime wasn't the Canadian border but West Farms on the Bronx River in Westchester County. True Briton was owned and ridden by Gen. Oliver De Lancey, a Tory who served in the British forces. One account makes the preposterous suggestion that the horse thief was named Smith, but according to Hervey it was "an audacious patriot," Lt. Wright Carpenter, and two confederates. They swiped the horse when he was hitched outside the home of De Lancey's mother.

True Briton was taken to Hart-

ford, Conn., and for awhile was owned by Justin Morgan of Springfield, Mass. "An upright, industrious man, blest with little of this world's goods and turning his hand to almost anything that would help him and his wife and children to a living. He was more than ordinarily lettered, so much so that he taught school at times; he had a musical bent and taught singing classes; he filled petty local positions which called for more than common literacy; he had a small homestead which sloped down to the Connecticut River and so kept a modest inn for the boatmen that plied upon it; he was also fond of horses and from time to time kept stallions which he took on lease from their owners, also having one or two mares from which he raised colts."

Hervey believes Justin Morgan, the man, bred the colt called Justin Morgan, whom he describes as "a little, low-set bay, wonderfully trim, neat and jaunty, of extraordinary muscular power for his inches, quick as a cat in all his movements, and so versatile that he was backed repeatedly to outrun, outrout or outpull anything that wanted to take him on. He was also a gay and gallant parade horse, so docile that a woman could ride him and of extreme intelligence. Tough as the proverbial picknnet, hardy as a hillbilly, thriving on rough usage, with legs and feet that were indestructible, never known to stumble or make a misstep, there was a nameless something that set him off by himself."

"His high head, clean and breezy, his big bright eyes, his small nervous ears, his compact,

smooth-turned body, his quick, sure stride, his tireless activity, his invincible good nature combined with his spirit, gameness and gallantry — wherever he went he made nothing but friends."

Off to Vermont

In 1788 when he was 41 and in delicate health, Justin Morgan, the man, moved to Randolph, Vt., and several years later made a visit to Connecticut, returning with the horse, which he stood at stud.

In 1798, the man died of tuberculosis, leaving an estate appraised at \$160.13. Evidently he had sold "the Morgan horse," for there were no animals attached to the estate.

"The Morgan horse," Hervey says, "passed from owner to owner and stood higher and on in many places. In all of them he left behind him offspring so amazingly uniform in their similarity to their sire that they became commonly known as 'Morgans.' They did not have to be led out and looked over to be identified — one knew them when one saw them coming. Like 'the old horse,' they could outrun, outrout, outpull and outlast anything else in Vermont; and buyers from the big cities could not get too many of them."

"The remount station which the U.S. Cavalry maintained for years in Vermont," Sparse writes, "periodically ran extended road tests of various remount types, carefully controlled and supervised. They found that the incredible Morgan could march enduringly under a load which was 20 percent of his weight — a 150-pound rider and 50 pounds of tack, equipment and weapons."

Nothing but Morgans

"When sons of the Morgans grew up and were used as sires," Hervey tells us, "they, too, bred just the same pattern of stock; Morgans and more Morgans and nothing but Morgans. Or when a Morgan mare was bred to almost any kind of a stallion, her foal, nine chances out of 10 was just another Morgan. So potent was the blood that wherever it ran, there the typical Morgan traits cropped out. As was said, the liking for it was like that for liquor — once its quality had been sampled, nothing else tasted so good."

All his life, Justin Morgan was used as a common workhorse in the roughest labor while at the same time he would cover as many as 10 or 12 mares a day. Yet he lived to be 32 years old — well past 100 for a mare. Presumably he had made a pass at her.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Washington	24	11	44	46
Pittsburgh	20	18	40	47
New Jersey	20	18	40	47
New York	16	19	45	8
Boston	12	20	37	104

W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
San Antonio	20	14	28	49
Houston	17	14	28	49
Atlanta	17	17	30	2
Cleveland	12	21	24	74
New Orleans	12	22	25	89
Detroit	11	22	23	84

Detroit	15	22	233	5 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	10	30	250	

Art Buchwald

12-Packs, Flip-Tops: Cola Front Revisited

WASHINGTON — The China-watchers at the State Department have had a busy time of it in the last few weeks. The biggest news, of course, is that Coca-Cola has struck a deal with the People's Republic of China, which could affect our foreign relations for years to come.

Rodney Plozier, who runs the China Desk in Foggy Bottom, was my main unidentified source for this story.

"Is the Coca-Cola deal good or bad for the United States?" I asked.

"It is both good and bad," he said. "It's good in the sense that if we can get 900 million Chinese to drink a bottle of Coca-Cola a day, it will solve our balance of payments problem."

"What's bad about it?"

"The bad thing is if someday the 900 million people decide to wake up on the shores of California and demand five cents deposit back on each empty bottle," I said.

"That could break us," I said.

"Of course the good thing is that it puts the Kremlin under tremendous pressure," he told me. "Since the Soviets only have 250 million people, they will have to drink three and a half times as many Pepsi-Colas just to stay even with the Chinese."

"I read somewhere where the Soviets had vowed to drink the Chinese under the table. Does this mean there will be war between the

Russians and mainland China?" I asked.

"It's hard to say. There is a definite ideological Marxist split between the two countries. The Chinese believe things will go better with Coke, but the Soviets are adamant that their future depends on the Pepsi generation."

"I sounds like a no-win situation to me," I said.

"At the moment the Soviets have the upper hand because they've developed a recyclable aluminum can which can be recycled into the wing of a MiG-23."

"At the same time the Chinese, having started so late in cola warfare, have decided to bypass the six-pack and spend their money on developing a 12-pack cardboard container, giving them twice the pause that refreshes."

"I imagine this has made the bottling commissars in Moscow very nervous."

"They can live with the 12-pack, since the Soviets are now producing 16-ounce Pepsi bottles with double the carbonated throw weight of the 12-ounce Coca-Cola bottle."

"What will happen if the Chinese get a flip-top can of their own?"

"That does worry the Soviets. I don't think they object to us recognizing Red China — nor do they care if we give them Coca-Cola out of a spigot. But if we help the Chinese develop a flip-top Cola can, the Kremlin could get very cranky."

"Why are they so uptight about the flip-top can?"

"Because it would make the Molotov Cocktail obsolete."

"What evidence do the Soviets have that the Chinese are trying to develop a flip-top can of their own?"

"Their agents report that all over China people are walking around with images on their index fingers. Peking has also asked the Coca-Cola Co. to throw in one Band-Aid with each can of soda they buy."

"It seems a crying shame," I said.

"Nixon opened the doors to China and his best friend was Donald Kendall, chairman of Pepsi-Cola. Now that we plan to have normal relations with the People's Republic, Coca-Cola is going to wind up as their national drink."

"Carter will make it up to Pepsi some way."

"How?"

"Wait until he recognizes Cuba."



Buchwald

The Ghost of Hitler

The Fuehrer's alpine stronghold has become a growth industry in Berchtesgaden

By Susan Heller Anderson

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany (NYT) — More than a quarter of a century ago the Bavarian government blew up the elaborate stronghold that Adolf Hitler built above this alpine town. But the ghost of the Fuehrer lingers — and has become one of the area's growth industries.

Each year about 220,000 persons flock to the Obersalzberg, the area above Berchtesgaden, to visit the ruins of the extravagant summer playground of Hitler, Hermann Goering and Goebbels. They spend an estimated \$1.5 million to take the bus to the foot of the mountain and the elevator to the Eagle's Nest, Hitler's ultimate ego trip.

While both the bus and the elevator are run by the regional government, the small businesses also profit. Records of Hitler's and Goebbels' speeches are on display along with plastic models of Hitler's new bunker, the West German law forbidding the glorification of Hitler, shopkeepers purvey color postcards of his house, along with Hermann's and Goering's.

"The pilgrimage to Berchtesgaden is the equivalent of collecting Nazi helmets and iron crosses — like Lourdes is the tourist alternative to buying religious geegaws," noted one U.S.

observer who has made several trips here.

Picture books show blond children bestowing bouquets on the Fuehrer, Hitler and Eva Braun holding hands cozily at the Eagle's Nest, and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor visiting the Berghof, Hitler's opulent residence.

Hitler first came here in 1924 after his release from Landsberg prison. He rented a small cabin, the Kampfhause, where he completed "Mein Kampf." Fond of the breathtaking views and alpine walks, he was then considered an amiable fellow according to Josef Geiss, a resident and author of a book on the region's history that depicts Hermann as a monster, hated and feared by the natives, and Mrs. Goebbels as a wicked motherly lady.

Hitler was living in what was then called Haus Wachenfeld, later transformed in name and grandeur to the Berghof. His faithful soon arrived on the mountain, building elaborate homes with swimming pools and secret tunnels but careful not to surpass Hitler's, which boasted a bowling alley, movie projection room, storeroom for art treasures and a 14-foot-high window that slid down into the wall like a train window and framed the majestic Untersberg mountain.

SS and Artillery

The hill was protected by platoons of police and SS men, dogs and heavy artillery. It was self-sufficient with greenhouses and pigsties and its own telephone and radio system.

The Obersalzberg is about 15 minutes' drive into the mountains from Berchtesgaden. From a plateau on the Obersalzberg one then must take the bus to the Eagle's Nest, another 20 minutes' drive along a breathtaking road blasted out of the mountain to impress visiting dignitaries with Germany's industrial know-how.

At the war's end, many of the buildings were badly damaged from bombing. After the war U.S. authorities returned the site to the Bavarian government on



Hitler and Eva Braun at Berchtesgaden in 1942.

the condition that all remaining traces of Hitler's buildings be destroyed. But the Eagle's Nest was spared.

It perches 8,000 feet above sea level on Kehlstein mountain. The road up is an extraordinary engineering feat — four miles of hairpin turns and cliff-hanging views, terminating at the foot of the mountain. From there a tunnel 407 feet long blasted into the mountain leads to a dazzling brass elevator that holds 46 persons and whisks them 400 feet up to the Eagle's Nest, now a popular restaurant run by a private company.

Mixture

Today's visitors are about 50 percent German or Austrian and, judging from a recent weekend, of the generation that remembers the war.

"I wanted to see where my ideals had once been," Heinz Ballstein said, ironically.

"Why shouldn't I say I come for Hitler?" demanded Martha Pöschel, who was celebrating her 50th birthday at the Eagle's Nest. "Hitler had some fantastic things. They shouldn't have destroyed his house."

While the Eagle's Nest is a spectacular sight, the ruins of the Nazi stronghold and the detritus of war offer another sort of attraction. Armed with maps sold in the village, enterprising tourists struggle to find traces of Hitler's and Goering's homes.

The key to this part of the Obersalzberg is the Gasthof Zum Turken, a hotel that was confiscated by the Nazis and turned into the security force's headquarters. Located directly above Hitler's Berghof, the inn was returned to the owners after the war and is now the only entry to

an elaborate catacomb of bunkers and tunnels running under the hill. The tunnels lead to Hitler's house, and held weapons, men and dogs in case of attack.

'Verboten'

Down the road, on the left of the hotel, bristling with "Verboten" signs, the driveway leading to Hitler's house is still visible. In summer one can walk through the overgrowth to the ruins of the Berghof.

That traces still exist is a subject of controversy among neighboring Austrians. The Berghof, about a half-hour's drive from Salzburg, is where Austria capitulated.

"It should have been completely destroyed — everything," said a Salzburg resident. "This was a hideous time in our history and we should forget it."

Many Germans now in their 30s were never taught about World War II, so they are astounded. "The idea of this extravagance during the war," said Ulrike Schmidt, 36. "No one would have believed it."

With a whole new generation curious about the past, and the renewed fascination abroad for the relics of Nazism, the future of Berchtesgaden's Hitler industry looks bright.

A group of men from Muenster make the pilgrimage to the Obersalzberg with some frequency and have a certain sanguine outlook about its existence. "We come to drink beer and to smell the history," Heinz August Waechter explained. "Imagine, if we didn't lose the war it wouldn't be possible to come here at all."

PEOPLE: Bibi Andersson Weds Per Ahlmark

Swedish actress Bibi Andersson married former Liberal Party leader Per Ahlmark in a private ceremony in Stockholm attended by film producer Ingmar Bergman — the man who made her a star — and a handful of personal friends. The wedding took place in the home of Energy Minister Carl Tham, and surprised the Swedish film and political worlds.

Only a few friends knew of the romance between the 43-year-old star and the 39-year-old former party leader. "I'm not a politician," Andersson said in a "private reason" given up his political career last March. Miss Andersson, a star in many of Bergman's early films, in recent years worked mostly in New York but recently completed shooting of a film in Sweden. Bergman and his wife Ingrid flew in from Munich to be witnesses at the ceremony. Among the guests was Ola Ullsten, who succeeded Ahlmark as liberal leader and, after a government crisis in October, took over the premiership. Ahlmark, who after leaving the government was appointed president of the Swedish Film Institute, saw Miss Andersson star for the first time in 1957 in Bergman's "The Seventh Seal," but only this fall became romantically linked to her. The newlyweds left for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon. Ahlmark has two children by a previous marriage.

filled in for Fiedler last week at concert in New Haven, Conn., on New Year's Eve. He will direct the orchestra in its nationally televised concert on Public Broadcasting Service stations. "I'm not a successor. Please — anyone who sums that is wrong," said Miller who lives in Manhattan and points out that he has been guest conductor of orchestras across the country all year. "Meanwhile Fiedler walked out of the Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston a week ago, 16 days after he underwent brain surgery and a 10 more than a week after his 84 birthday. Fiedler was hospitalized at the start of this month, suffering from mobility difficulty. On Dec. 11, doctors performed a minor neurological operation to relieve the pressure that had built up inside his skull. They said Fiedler recovered remarkably fast."

Harold Contander says he feels little sorry for Alex Haley, who admitted that he used some material from Courlander's novel "Roots" in his Pulitzer Prize-winning "Roots." "I wasn't interested in destroying the guy," said the 49-year-old Courlander, who reportedly received a \$500,000 out-of-court settlement from Haley. "I brought the suit because I wanted to prove my literary creation." A recent week trial ended when Courlander accepted the financial settlement and Haley issued a statement saying he regretted "that various mistakes" from Courlander's book "found their way" into "Roots." Courlander's novel was not a seller until he filed his suit against Haley. The novel was a bestseller, began displaying books side by side. Courlander's has sold about 250,000 copies, while the 1.5 million copies of "Roots" have been sold since 1976.

Utah Chief Justice Albert El who voted to let Gary Galtine before a firing squad in 1977, is full of opinions about his rights and an array of other news. One of his most fervently held views is that judges who face photographers on constitutional grounds are "mind-warped queers." El, former teacher who began his career with a \$6 correspondence course, has equal disdain for decisions in federal courts and those who hold execution to be a "usual punishment." "I don't want to know it's not usual," El says. "It's been common since before Christ."

—SAMUEL JUSTI

Mummy Identified As Tut's Mother's

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP) — Studying a single ringlet of hair with X-rays, an American dentist and an Egyptian archaeologist have identified a 33-century-old mummy as that of the woman believed to be Queen Ti, the mother of King Tutankhamen. The ringlet was discovered in the sarcophagus of King Tut 56 years ago.

Ibrahim Nawawi of the Cairo Museum eliminated possibilities other than Queen Ti by scrutinizing inscriptions and hieratic formulas. Dr. James Harris of the University of Michigan used X-ray techniques to establish identical chemical profiles between the ringlet and hair from the mummy.

Nixon's friend

Donald Kendall, chairman of Pepsi-Cola, now that we plan to have normal relations with the People's Republic, Coca-Cola is going to wind up as their national drink.

Carter will make it up to Pepsi some way.

How?

Wait until he recognizes Cuba.



Hitler as seen by Otto Dix.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Rates for U.S. and Continental Europe: \$100 per year. \$50 per 6 months. \$25 per 3 months. Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York at express air freight rates.

Other rates (on request) Send order with payment to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, International Press Centre, 760 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. (Attn: Miss Rose).

ALSO AVAILABLE AT MAJOR NEWS STANDS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. ASK FOR IT.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can take up to 40% off the standard price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to: IHT Subscription Department, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES COTE D'AZUR, SPECTACULAR VILLA on Mediterranean with panoramic sea views to Cap d'Azur. 4 bedrooms, 4.5 bath, 2 living rooms, 4 terraces, 2 pools, 2 tennis courts, 4 bedrooms, 2 pools, 2 tennis courts, 4 bedrooms, 2 pools, 2 tennis courts.

ELIZANT LONDON W8 duplex, modern building, 140 sqm, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 kitchens, 2 reception rooms, 2 garages, 69,500, Tel. 599 8206.

GREAT BRITAIN

World's largest manufacturer of SURVEILLANCE & SECURITY equipment

Counter intelligence Anti-terrorism Bomb detection Protection against electronic eavesdropping Covert electronic lie detection

Distributors available. Full back up. Investment required. Call in London: 01-235-9112 or 01-235-3472. Telex: 8814709.

COMMUNICATION CONTROL SYSTEMS 13 Wilton Mews, Belgrave, London, SW1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

Saint Germain des Pres Nice studio, 25 sqm, all comforts, perfect condition, 165,000, Tel. 754 6373.

SPAIN

MALLORCA BALEARICS

Exceptional property 1/2 hour from Palma. Restored 18th century villa. All comforts. Panoramic view on Bay of Palma. 45,000 sqm. woods, all kinds of trees. Large dining room, 2 large living rooms, 2 pools, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with 100 sqm. swimming pool. 100 sqm. swimming pool. 100 sqm. swimming pool.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists Philip, Roy and Lewis. Tel. London 629 8811.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE

Dekkers, Rotterdam, 174, Amsterdam. 020-723222 or 749498.

ITALY

When in Rome PALAZZO AL VELABRO

Luxury apartment house with furnished flat for 1 week and more from \$80 a day for two.

Phone 06/2299340. Write: Via del Velabro 10, 00186 Rome.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AT HOME IN PARIS

Furnished or unfurnished apartments for rent. PARIS-16th, 75016 Paris, Tel. 325-2377.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, SALE & RENT 265 67 77.

NEUILLY

Superb reception, 4 bedrooms, 100 sqm, 2 bathrooms, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools.

RESIDENCE SERVICE

Department for landlords Sales & rents Tel.: 742 62 65.

CONCORDE S.R. Concorde, 260-38-89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rates.

NEUILLY: living + bedroom, high class, 100 sqm, 2 bathrooms, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just fax us Paris 612833, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can take your back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. \$6.65 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

INT'L OFFICE

SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT

Best high class hotels, restaurants and more. Paris 285 11 08.

AMBASSADOR SEEKS to buy or to rent luxury 200 sqm in 7th, 16th, Tel. Paris 539 57 70.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS MONDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartment, House, SALE & RENT 265 67 77.

NEUILLY

Superb reception, 4 bedrooms, 100 sqm, 2 bathrooms, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools.

RESIDENCE SERVICE

Department for landlords Sales & rents Tel.: 742 62 65.

CONCORDE S.R. Concorde, 260-38-89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rates.

NEUILLY: living + bedroom, high class, 100 sqm, 2 bathrooms, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools, 100 sqm, 2 pools.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just fax us Paris 612833, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can take your back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. \$6.65 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

INT'L OFFICE

SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT

Best high class hotels, restaurants and more. Paris 285 11 08.

AMBASSADOR SEEKS to buy or to rent luxury 200 sqm in 7th, 16th, Tel. Paris 539 57 70.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS MONDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

EMPLOYMENT

TEACHERS WANTED

ATTENTION ALL SCHOOLS AND COMPANIES WITH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

When you have a teaching position to fill, wherever the level or subject, you can recruit across Europe through the International Herald Tribune.

International Teaching Jobs

will appear each Saturday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your advertisement, contact your local IHT representative (addresses in this Classified Section).

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. 747 12 65 or 61 2832.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

EMPLOYMENT

TEACHERS WANTED

ATTENTION ALL SCHOOLS AND COMPANIES WITH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

When you have a teaching position to fill, wherever the level or subject, you can recruit across Europe through the International Herald Tribune.

International Teaching Jobs

will appear each Saturday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your advertisement, contact your local IHT representative (addresses in this Classified Section).

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. 747 12 65 or 61 2832.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH/RUSSIAN professional translator, 10 years experience, fluent in both languages, 10th, Vienna, Baroque 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED